ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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Color Manufacturers to Go It Alone

The manufacturers of dyestuffs offer good reasons for excluding the dealers from their newly organized Dyestuffs Association of America, judging the situation solely from their point of view. It is asserted that the interests of the producers and distributors do not cover the same field. The manufacturers are concerned in raw materials and methods of making the products, the tariff and factory laws, the labor question and sales systems. They deal with the distributors as agents and buyers and can work to better advantage, it is claimed, if there are separate organizations. It is said that the manufacturers propose to go it alone, and the dealers will probably form an organization of their own.

Now is the time for the manufacturers to decide these questions, before the Association is incorporated. It would be unfortunate to have dissensions arising continually after organization, because the public might get the impression that the American products were the subject of dispute and not issues on which the two branches of the industry would naturally be unable to agree. A split seems inevitable, and while it is unfortunate that the next meeting will result in a separation, there is no reason why the two associations should not work in harmony to promote the domestic and foreign trade in American dyestuffs.

Holding Foreign Trade

New interest in foreign trade after the war has been aroused by the ease with which South American business has been increased since those countries were cut off from European markets. Orders have come unsolicited and manufacturers and exporters have made money. A jolt was given the trade, however, when a prominent factor announced in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS recently that this war trade would melt away when peace is declared because American prices are too high, the packing poor, and American manufacturers unwilling to meet the needs of the South American trade by making the particular kind of goods wanted. Now comes the Federal Trade Commission with a statement that strikes at the root of the entire subject and furnishes a more tangible basis for discussion of the question.

In taking up the study of cost of production in the United States the Trade Commission discovered that few business men could tell in detail how much their finished material had actually cost in the making. Only ten per cent. could furnish even a rough estimate. The Commission declares that the Germans are a nation of accountants and as-

serts that fully 95 per cent. of the German business men do know the cost of production in the minutest detail and that is why they can go out into the world markets and compete successfully for trade.

Here is a subject for the Foreign Trade Council to discuss at the coming convention in Cincinnati. There is time yet to conduct an educational campaign among American manufacturers in order to strengthen our position if this is the weak point in our competition with other nations. Cost accounting is not new even in this country, but too little attention has been given to it. So long as manufacturers were making money they did not spend much time studying how to save fractional amounts in the process of producing their product. Like the question of waste the saving did not seem worth while. With the keener competition after the war, however, it is probable that both these questions will be studied with new interest. The cost accountant and the research chemist will become as necessary as the company's counsel.

Chemical Progress in California

California is rapidly adding to its list of chemical manufacturing plants, especially in the southern part of the state. Potash from kelp and the soda deposits near the eastern boundary of the state have occupied the attention of the country ever since the outbreak of the war. Now hydrochloric acid, dyestuffs, calcium chloride, bleaching powder, and products for match-making and fire extinguishing are produced in considerable quantities. One of the newest and most valuable manufactures recently undertaken is phthalic anhydride used extensively in imparting brilliancy to dyestuffs. The plant is said to be the only one in America. The acid was made in Germany before the war. Many new industries will spring up owing to the great demand in the West and the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the East with the limited transportation facilities. There is room for all and the Far East offers a field for export business when the domestic wants are filled.

Mistakes of Chemical Companies

Co-ordination between the financial backers and the scientific control of the larger chemical companies was urged by a leading distributor of chemical products in an address at a convention of chemical engineers, recently, and it may be said in passing that no individual factor in the trade is better fitted to give this advice both from practical experience and technical knowledge. The speaker favored frank, open and honest discussion of the problems that hamper competitors rather than bitter opposition which is generally followed by the closing of plants, freezing out of the small manufacturer and the survival of the company which may be the strongest financially.

It was pointed out that men trained in salesmanship and business management are necessary, but that the technical and financial interests must work together to get the best results. Boards of directors composed of financiers with no knowledge of chemical problems or the conditions in the market have attempted to build up industries since the war and have met disaster because they did not obtain the advice of practical men, but employed professional men with only a book knowledge of the problems which they attempted to solve. There are innumerable instances of companies which entered into contracts in good faith for the sale of products which their chemist told them they could produce, only to learn in a few months that they could not get results with the formulae on which they were working.

Get together, even as Judge Gary united the steel interests, the speaker said, by giving dinners and becoming acquainted. What is likely to happen after the war when competition becomes acute? Will cut-throat methods be pursued until all the weaker manufacturers are in bankruptcy, or will systematic efforts be made to produce the best materials at the lowest possible price

The small manufacturer is also facing the necessity of studying how he can make his product cheaper without impairing its quality. He must learn where he can get his raw material at the lowest price, and the most economical method of manufacture. Beware the experience of the manufacturers who rushed into the production of aniline oil and of phenol. Amalgamate your interests with others in the same line, not in an illegal price agreement, but to present a united front to the enemies of American trade, both domestic and foreign.

Shippers' Interest In Transportation

Every manufacturer is vitally interested in the safest, cheapest and most expeditious way by which his goods can be delivered to jobbers and consumers, and the wholesaler in turn is equally anxious to please his customers by making satisfactory shipments. In these days of freight congestion and embargoes the study of the question of transportation becomes an absolute necessity if good service is the aim of the producer and distributor. It cannot be left in the hands of the shipping clerk because he relies upon the limited facilities he is accustomed to use in normal times, and the best results cannot be obtained unless the head of the concern gives special attention to his shipments.

When studying the question of raw materials and overhead charges the manufacturer gathers all the information available because these subjects seem to him a vital part of his business. In the past he has not investigated the transportation problem with the same close attention because he has felt that it was the business of the railroads and that he was more or less at their mercy. He is beginning to learn, however, that he is not a mere buyer of transportation, that he has the power to control the route of shipment in a measure, and by becoming familiar with the classifications he can save in freight as well as time consumed on the road. In fact he can make the transportation of his goods an integral part of his business and greatly improve his facilities.

Holding South American Trade

Conditions Which Will Control After-War Export Business in Drugs and Chemicals

EXPORTS from the United States to South American countries have increased two and one half times since 1914. As is commonly known, this condition has been brought about not by the desire of South Americans to purchase American products to the exclusion of others, but simply because England and Germany, having been at war, were not and are not in a position to supply this market. It is stated very emphatically by persons in a position to know the facts that the United States will not be able to hold this great new trade after the European conflict is over, when manufacturers of the European countries now at war involved are in a position to export. A prominent South American said that the main reasons for this are that American methods of doing business are not to the liking of the people of the Latin republics; American goods do not always fill the bill; American prices are very high, even in normal times, and long-time American credit is difficult for the South American buyer to obtain.

It is especially true in the case of drugs and chemicals that American manufacturers, because of their high prices, were unable to compete with Germany before the war for the South American trade. The German manufacturers gave the purchaser the article he wanted at a low price with liberal credit. Germany studied the needs of the market and catered to them. American exporters demand high prices, even if they are not over particular about pleasing the customer and from all appearances are not very enthusiastic in attempts to cultivate and retain this trade permanently. The demand from Europe for all types of chemicals and drugs has been so heavy during the last three years that Americans have treated the South American trade as a more or less secondary side issue. American manufacturers will not for some reason or other, cater to the peculiarities of the South American requirements. American exporters will not extend the ultra-liberal credit terms which clinched the bulk of this trade for Europe.

An extract from a pamphlet recently issued by the United States Department of Commerce illustrates the situation which South American importers faced at the outbreak of the war. It says;

"Many merchants here (South America), who had been accustomed in past years to dealing with European manufacturers and exporters on exceedingly generous and not always conservative credit terms, found themselves suddenly paralyzed in their business operations when they were confronted with the reluctancy on the part of American manufacturers and exporters to meeting these customary long-credit terms. Even those who had extensive capital to employ were necessarily limited in making importations."

It is readily admitted that South Americans have purchased goods in the American market simply because they have been compelled to do so and there is every indication that they will return to their former chief sources of supply just as soon as the opportunity offers. It is purely a question of dollars and cents.

There is another side to the story. It is commonly believed in the United States that practically all the fault in the difficulties with South American trade rests with the North American manufacturer. It is said that American packing is inadequate, that American goods are not up to sample, that American exporters demand cash against documents, that they treat South American buyers with discourtesy and carry on all business dealings in a gruff, peculiarly Anglo-Saxon manner as opposed to the Latin polish preferred by the purchaser. The same old complaints are heard which were rife three years ago regarding the general neglect of South American trade by the manufacturers of this country. The blame has been placed on the American and many times is well deserved, but, as in every case, there are two sides to the story and one has been emphasized to the exclusion of the other.

A directly opposite viewpoint to that commonly held, is presented by B. Olney Hough, editor of the *American Exporter*. He said:

"The chief cause of difficulty in North and South American trade relations lies not with the American exporter, as is commonly believed, but with the Latin-American buyer," says Mr. Hough. "American goods compare favorably with both English and German products in practically every respect with the exception of price. This is undoubtedly an important feature and has been the principal factor in securing the trade for Europe. Discussion reverts to the proverbial problem of high priced labor in this country being unable to complete with the cheaper wages of Germany and Great Britain. In some things America can undersell any market in the world, but this is the exception rather than the rule. Drugs and chemicals were not an American specialty before the war, German interests completely dominating this field in South America."

In reply to the charge that American goods for shipment to South America are poorly packed, Mr. Hough quoted from a German text-book, used in many German high schools for teaching export methods. Recommendation is made in the book that German exporters model their packing after that of American shippers to South America as an ideal method of packing goods for export.

"Some cases are bound to meet with trouble in the large amount of handling required in unloading at the shallow harbors of the southern continent," continued Mr. Hough, "and just as much difficulty has been experienced by European shippers in this respect as by Americans. The question of many American shipments not being 'up to' sample is undoubtedly the fault of dishonest individuals much the same as inadequate packing. It is admitted that this is not only true of American exports to South America but is true of all export shipments all over the world. Faulty goods, although the case may be a lone exception, invariably prejudice the importer against the country whence they originated.

"One of the most damaging influences to a nation's export trade is the dishonest exporter. This is particularly true in regard to South America whose people are exceptionally suspicious of Americans. A few widely advertised instances of dishonesty on the part

of American firms have thrown into the background the fact that the vast majority of our exporters are honest, and have created many unpleasant false impressions."

Mr. Hough said that in comparison with the European, Asiatic and African markets for American goods, the South American market fades into insignificance. The field for American products in the Latin republics is greatly overestimated, and, in view of the particular requirements, manufacturers and exporters of this country are giving it all the attention it deserves. South American trade morals lack the "above-board" directness of the North. Credit matters offer a wide and varied problem. The fact remains however, that many American dealers have cemented their connections in South America through honest, square dealing, which after the war will be bound to hold fast in spite of strong European competition. It is firmly believed that American trade with the Latin-American countries will never be as far behind that of Europe as it was before the war thrust home a realization of opportunity to American manufacturers.

CEMENT PRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES

The "natural" cement, made solely from certain classes of limestone, and the "puzzolanic" composed of blast furnace slag and lime show a marked fall-off in production in the United States in recent years, while the "Portland" shows a rapid increase, and now forms over 95% of the output of hydraulic cement in the United States, its value amounting in 1917 to $101,000,000 and that of the "natural" and "puzzolanic" less than $1,000,000. The census of 1914 shows the capital invested in cement manufacture $243,485.000.

The countries which have utilized concrete for vessel construction in some form include Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Argentina, Brazil, Panama, Australia, Canada and the United States, the construction in the United States of vessels of this type occurring chiefly at New York, Baltimore and San Francisco.

Cement production in the United States is widely distributed, occurring in no less than twenty-eight states, while its general use for docks, piers, reservoirs, irrigation works, tunnels, bridges and pavements, is even more widely distributed, and its use rapidly increasing. The production in the United States is almost exclusively for domestic use, the exports having amounted in value to but $5,822,000 in 1913, the high record year, and $4,112,000 in 1917.

TO RAISE SOYA BEANS IN ENGLAND

The cultivation of the soya bean in England, in which experiments were tried for a number of years without success, has now been made possible by the discovery of a variety in the vicinity of Harbin, North Manchuria, suited to the climatic conditions of the country. If its cultivation becomes general a great saving in shipping tonnage will be the outcome, for the yield of oil is considerable, and the products include margarine, vegetable milk, oil, soap, candles, celluloid, diabetic foods and oilcake.

James L. North, curator of the museum, at the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, informed a representative of Lloyd's List that the special advantage to be looked for from soya bean cultivation is not that it will take the place of any existing crop, but that it brings in an entirely new culture. Hitherto we have been obliged to get our vegetable oils for soap, candles, food, etc., wholly from abroad, as well as most of the oilcake so largely used for stock feeding. Except rape and linseed, which are rarely grown, this country has no oil containing seed.

Suit Over Acid Fumes

Concerning the recent action taken by Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth, of Hudson County, New Jersey, in ordering the officials of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation and the American Synthetic Dye Company to appear in court to show cause why acid fumes from their plants were allowed to annoy residents of that section, W. H. Clark, general sales manager of the company made the following statement to a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

"When the Butterworth-Judson Corporation and the American Synthetic Dye Company which is controlled by us, established plants in vacant lots several miles from Jersey City, three years ago, there were practically no dwellers in that section. Within three years, however, quite a town has sprung up in that section due chiefly to the fact that our company gives employment to more than 4,000 people, the majority of whom are housed on our premises. That section continues to grow rapidly and we feel that we are responsible for this.

"It is just recently that we have been manufacturing picric acid and these are the fumes that the Prosecutor probably refers to. More than 95 per cent. of our entire output is going to the United States Government, since this material is needed badly for the manufacture of high explosives, and we are working day and night for the Government.

"Perhaps some of the best known experts in the country are now working on this problem. The escape of fumes at the present time curtails our production at least 10 per cent. and it will readily be seen why we are anxious to stop this loss. We have spent, and are still spending large sums of money on this problem and we hope that it will soon be solved. There is one thing, however, in this connection that must be considered, and that is the fact that there are other manufacturing plants in that section and the fumes reaching Jersey City could just as well come from some of these other plants as from our own, but it appears that the charge has been directed only against our company, and we, strange to say, are the only ones in that section working day and night for the American Government. I cannot see why the charge should be laid solely to us."

The case has not come up for trial and Mr. Clark said he did not know when it would be reached, but that under the circumstances there was little else to do than plead guilty. Manufacturers of chemicals are taking a deep interest in the case and express the hope that it will not be tried before a German judge or a jury made up of Germans as it is believed that influence of this kind is behind the prosecution.

Lakeside Potash Company, of Portland, has been incorporated under the laws of Maine with a capitalization of $1,000,000.

The manager of the Fabrica Nacional de Fosforos, Montevideo, Uruguay, states that for some time it has been exceedingly difficult to obtain chlorate of potash from European countries, and that his factory has imported this product from the United States.

Exports of castor seeds from the provinces of British India for seven months in 1917, April 1 to Oct. 31, amounted to 953,845 cwts., compared with 1,148,558 cwts. during the same period in 1916. The exports for October, 1917, were 74,572 cwts. compared with 130,526 in October, 1916.

JAVA'S DUTCH PLANTERS WOULD MAKE BATAVIA THE WORLD'S CINCHONA MART

Aims and History of the Java Cinchona Growers' Syndicate Set Forth in a Statement from Dr. Muurling in Charge of the Netherlands Indian Government Exhibit

That it is the hope of the cinchona planters of Java to transfer the world's market for Peruvian bark from Amsterdam to their own city of Batavia was brought out in an interview given DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS by Dr. J. H. Muurling, who is in New York in charge of the exhibit and intelligence office of the Netherlands Indian Government at 11 South William St.

Naturally there are strong interests, chiefly financial and shipping, in Holland opposed to the change, but the establishment of both rubber and tin auctions in the East Indies may be taken as indicative of the influence of the first hand producers in the colony.

"It is not a secret," said Dr. Muurling, "that the Java planters are anxious to sell direct to the big buyers from all over the world right in Batavia. Large manufacturing interests could in this way buy straight from the producers while the smaller manufacturers could very simply be served by large jobbers purchasing in Java instead of in Amsterdam. This desire of the planters to establish the cinchona market in Batavia is not a new thing, but it has been stimulated by the unusual conditions brought about by the war.

"There are, of course, sound economic reasons for the establishment of markets as close as possible to the source of crude supply, and with the opening of the Panama Canal the possibilities of direct delivery to New York as a distributing point are greatly enhanced."

Dr. Muurling gave DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS the following written statement of the development of the cinchona bark plantations in Java, a statement of peculiarly timely interest:

"In the middle of the last century apprehension was felt by all the leading nations about the fact that the quality as well as the quantity of the cinchona bark exported from South America dwindled. The French Government made an experiment in Algiers with the cultivation of the tree, but was not successful, neither was England. In 1853 the Netherlands Government sent a botanist out to try and secure plants and seeds, notwithstanding the difficulties and objections made by the inhabitants of the countries where the tree grew wild, the bark being merely obtained by killing same, a shipment actually reached Java. Thanks to very careful study and experimentation, the growth was successful, and the Government could sell seeds to private planters with the result that a very prosperous cultivation was built up, while the supplies from the original countries were exhausted. The invention to cut only parts of the bark instead of felling the trees, gave the cultivation a splendid stability.

"About 1890 the prices went down so low that many plantations worked with a loss and were abandoned. It was then found out that the public still paid the old price for the manufactured product, but that the manufacturers, of whom there were only a few had a silent understanding and cut the prices for the bark to such an onerous level. The Netherlands Government started a small quinine manufactory in Java for the needs of its own subjects, following the example set since 1868 by the British Indian Government. This fact was not a sufficient threat for the European manufacturers either to pay a remunerative price for the bark or to reduce the price for consumption. Loath to see their legitimate investments being ruined, the planters abandoned the famous free trade policy of Holland, combined and forced the manufacturers to pay a price which brought their plantations again on a paying basis. This agreement has been running for many years, was renewed even, until the war made international dealings rather too complicated. It is understood that within a few months new arrangements will be made, whereby probably the United States will become a direct party to the agreement."

NATIONAL ANILINE'S STATEMENT

The National Aniline & Chemical Co., incorporated under the laws of New York, has filed with the Massachusetts Secretary of State a statement of its financial condition, dated June 30, 1917, which compares as follows:

Assets—	1917	1916
Real estate and buildings	$306,976	$100,000
Machinery and equipment	52,273	22,814
Mdse., material, stock in proc. ...	1,368,059	689,716
Cash and debts receivable	4,272,366	2,339,123
Furn., fix., horses and wagons....	.....	31,085
Other assets	.....	144,956
Total	$6,003,675	$3,327,696
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Accts. and notes payable	1,782,726	1,044,611
Profit and loss*	1,358,858	.....
Surplus	1,862,090	1,283,084
Total	$6,003,675	$3,327,696

*Six months to June 30, 1917.

BRAZILIAN DUTIES ON CHEMICALS

The Brazilian budget law for 1918 continues most of the tariff modifications adopted in previous years and makes a number of additional changes, many of which represent reductions in rates. The duty on oil house paint containing resin is modified in a way favorable to American exporters. Such paint had formerly been classified as varnish not otherwise specified dutiable at 1 milreis per kilo, while the new rate is 0.500 milreis per kilo. This is still considerably higher than that applicable to oil paint containing no resin, on which the duty is only 0.100 milreis per kilo. An attempt was made to secure a modification of the duty on all forms of oil paints, but this was not accomplished.

New rates of duty are prescribed for certain chemicals, including chromate and bichromate of sodium, sulphate of aluminum, acids and chemicals for the manufacture of aniline colors, methyl alcohol, formaldehyde, and other relatively less important compounds.

The special exemptions from duty granted for the first time or extended by the present budget law include salvarsan, arsenobenzol, and the like.

BETTER TERMS FOR NITRATE PAYMENTS

The Chilean Government has adopted a plan whereby part of the export duties on nitrate of soda may be paid in approved 90-day sight bills on New York drawn in United States dollars. This plan was submitted to the Pan-American Financial Conference held at Washington in May, 1915, by Leopold Fredrick, director of the American Smelting & Refining Co. and treasurer of the Braden and Chile Copper Companies. Formerly such export duties on nitrates were payable only in gold and in bills on London.

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO SAVE AMMONIA

Manufacturers Requested to Co-operate by Stopping Leaks—Bonus to Employees Urged—How to Prevent Waste—Plant Reports Required.

During 1918, the Government should have for munitions alone many million pounds of ammonia more than it is possible to make by working all existing plants producing ammonia in this country to their maximum capacity, says an announcement by the United States Food Administration. A request for co-operation was sent to 15,000 ice making and cold storage firms, suggesting also that a bonus be paid to employees who aid in the conservation plan. The announcement says:

"The returns lately received show that much ammonia loss is avoidable. Many plants use less than 1-20 of a pound per ton ice made, while others use from ½ to 1 pound per ton. The same inexcusable waste is found in many refrigerating plants. The only reason which can be given for permitting the enormous waste and expense to continue is that the management has not informed itself as to what is a reasonable consumption and the operating force is indifferent to leaks which might easily be stopped but are allowed to continue.

"A saving of 25 per cent. in the ammonia consumption of ice and refrigerating plants would mean several million pounds annually for munitions. Each pound will make twenty hand grenades. Late returns show this saving can be accomplished if all will stop the leaks. In order to start an effective campaign to bring about this saving the following urgent requests are being sent to all plants.

"Before starting your plant in the spring (or if it is now operating) see to it that the ammonia system is perfectly tight. The slightest smell of ammonia indicates a leak which should be located and stopped at once. Small leaks may be detected by burning sulphur in their presence. Leaks in condensers or tanks may be traced by the use of phenolphthalein testing paper which can be obtained from your ammonia dealer. Test for leaks daily and be on the lookout for them constantly. See that the pump or compressor rods are true and properly aligned, and that the stuffing boxes are properly packed with good packing.

"Stuffing boxes are the source of heavy losses. When subjected to extreme change in temperature they must be carefully adjusted and lubricated to prevent leakage or heating. Packings of proper design and material correct stuffing box troubles. Another source of leak is the pitting or roughening of infrequently used valve stems (particularly those that are exposed to moisture) tearing the packing when they are opened or closed. This can be prevented by smoothing up the valve stems and keeping the exposed part of the stem covered with a heavy grease.

"Care should be taken in the manipulation of expansion valves so as not to force liquid ammonia to the compressor, it will start leaks and may cause accidents.

"The employes' share should be agreed upon when the campaign starts. It may be any part of the entire saving, but for this campaign 50 per cent. is recommended.

"Initial charges for plants started in 1917 or losses due to accident should not be considered as ammonia consumed. All employes (engineers, oilers and repair men) who assist in keeping the system tight and saving ammonia should share in the bonus.

"Each plant shall report on the first of each month on forms to be furnished later by the United States Food Administration as follows:

(a) Amount of ammonia in the system when it is fully charged.

(b) Amount of ammonia put in during the past month.

(c) Amount that will probably be required for the present month.

(d) Ice made during the past month.

(e) Average daily refrigerating duty (in tons refrigeration) during past month, aside from ice making.

(f) Manufacturer furnishing the ammonia.

(g) If you have had excessive ammonia loss, state cause.

(h) State the amount of uncharged ammonia on hand; ——— pounds anhydrous; —— pounds aqua.

(i) Have you adopted a bonus system as recommended by the Government?

Trade Notes & Personals

The Graphite Mills Company, of Ashland, Ala., has increased its capital from $80,000 to $250,000.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of 500 packages antimony, 29 medicine and 40 rape seed.

Judge Mayer has appointed George R. Hall receiver for Jewel Lewis, doing business under trade name of Lewis Chemical Company, at No. 297 Church street, in $500 bond.

Nutro-Pipo Corporation, of Manhattan, tooth powder and paste, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. Incorporators: L. Bugbee, J. and L. Rueff-Jordan, No. 402 Audubon avenue.

The Atlas Powder Company, acting for the United States Government, has begun the construction of a $6,000,000 nitrate of ammonia plant at Perry Point farm, at the junction of the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay, near Perryville, Md.

CHEMICAL PRICES IN GLASGOW

Bryce & Rumpff on Glasgow under date of January 29 say: "There has been a fair business doing during the past week, but the supply is still short of the demand. Prices remain firm and in some instances are higher. Quotations: Arsenic, nominal, £145 per ton net, Glasgow; bicarbonate of soda, 6-8 cwt. casks, £7 10s per ton net, Liverpool; bicarbonate of soda, 1 cwt. kegs, £8 15s per ton net, Liverpool; boric acid crystals, English refined, £62, in 2 cwt. bags, carriage paid; borax crystals, £37 in 2 cwt. bags, carriage paid; caustic soda, white, 70-72 per cent., £35 per ton net, Glasgow; chlorate of potash, 2s 6d per pound net, Glasgow."

NO SPOT TIN ON THE MARKET

The market is bare of tin and nominal quotations are 85c@95c, but many buyers were willing to pay $1 a pound for spot supplies. Deliveries on old contracts are going forward satisfactorily if all the needed guarantees are given by the consumer to the sub-committee on tin, which controls all imports. There is little prospect of jobbers getting tonnage for the outside trade, and at present dealers are nearly eliminated from trading in tin.

EARNINGS OF PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Reports submitted to stockholders of Parke, Davis & Co., at their recent annual meeting, show that the gross earnings for the year ending December 31, 1917, were $5,265,080.50 and that net profits after appropriating $2,230,829.30 to various reserves were $3,034,251.20.

The reserves include $747,369.39 to equalize value of foreign accounts receivable and cash in European banks with the market rates of exchange on December 31, 1917; $195,562.80 for depreciation of machinery, laboratory equipment, office furniture, fixtures and buildings and $1,287,897.11 for special war income taxes.

The balance sheet lists total assets of $16,089,998.75 on December 31, comparing with $15,068,042.30 at the end of 1916, net current assets of $10,548,916.77, exclusive of $890,300 in investments, comparing with net current assets of $10,232,690.03 in 1916, when investments were $1,183,000.

Accounts receivable less reserve of $268,067.17, to equalize value of European accounts with market rate of exchange, were $3,970,715.47, contrasting with $3,186,088.93 at the end of 1916. Cash on hand and in banks, less reserve of $776,609.81 to equalize the value of cash in European banks with market rates of exchange, amounted to $1,011,415.94, against $1,312,667.23 the year before and inventories of merchandise, material and goods in process of manufacturing aggregated $8,655,306.91, compared with $6,612,955.93 a year ago.

Accounts payable were $800,625.44 and reserve for special taxes $1,287,897.11, making current liabilities $2,088,522.55 compared with $879,022.06 of accounts payable in 1916 when reserve for special taxes did not appear in the balance sheet.

Property assets, less reserves amount to $3,650,782.98 against $3,652,352,27 at the end of 1916, the reduction being accounted for by more liberal allowance for depreciation though appraisal values of machinery, laboratory equipment, office furniture and fixtures, real estate and buildings are set higher than the previous year.

Capital stock of the company outstanding was increased from $9,864,275 by distribution of a 20 per cent. dividend in stock, January 23, 1917. Of the $12,000,000 authorized capital, $11,836,830, par value $25 a share was outstanding at the end of the year.

After making provision for the dividend in stock, deducting $2,011,994.75 distributed in cash dividends amounting to 17 per cent. and carrying the 1917 net profits of $3,034,251.20 to surplus, the company closed the year with accumulated surplus of $4,253,168.75.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE MADE HERE

The Catalytic Chemical Company, of West Berkely, California, is said to have the only plant outside of Germany manufacturing phthalic anhydride. The formula is the patent of Dr. F. Frank, a graduate of Heidelburg University, who spent several years in German laboratories. It is said that he uses crude oil as his chief raw material. In Germany it is believed that coal-tar is the best source of the intermediate which is used in shading dyestuffs.

The plant of the Catalytic Company is working day and night. There are three shifts of 50 men each. The product is shipped to England, France and Italy, where it is used as a base for rhodamines and synthetic indigo. Large quantities are taken by American manufacturers for making colors used in dyeing the national flag. The range of colors in which phthalic anhydride is used includes bright red, bright green, bright blue and bright yellow. When ready for shipment the acid is snow white.

PRICE OF CAMPHOR GOES TO $1

Japanese Monopoly Limits Exports to United States —Efforts Made by Japanese Government to Encourage Refining of Product at Home.

The price of camphor is rapidly ascending to new high levels. The Japanese syndicate has cut down on shipments to the United States and has put the cost up to 90c a pound for bulk supplies, duty paid, laid down in New York. A series of price advances on the part of local dealers culminated recently in a single jump of 10c per pound, bringing selling figures in this market above $1.00. Supplies are available in sufficient quantities for present needs but buyers are reluctant to pay $1.00 to $1.05, the price demanded for spot goods.

Buying is limited to immediate requirements in most quarters. The market is dominated wholly by sellers who are holding prices very firm, at the same time predicting that camphor has a considerable distance to traverse before the top price of the present advance will be seen.

Conditions at the source have had a considerable influence on the American market. Notwithstanding the reported arbitrary conduct of the Japanese monopoly in cutting down the quota of shipments to this country, it is said that labor troubles in Formosa have introduced new complications and forced up the cost. The yearly production, while ample for all needs, has been assigned for other purposes by the syndicate, so that arrivals in the United States have not been as large as heretofore. It is understood that the Japanese Government is attempting to induce the camphor interests of that country to produce and export the finished manufactured articles instead of shipping out the raw material. The monopoly is curtailing exports to bring about this result. Not only regarding camphor is this new trend in Japanese export trade noticeable, but in practically all products which are destined for the outside world.

The celluloid industry in the United States has grown to enormous proportions and, in conjunction with Japanese makers, is now manufacturing a large part of the material formerly produced in Germany. Although Japan is undoubtedly the logical home for the production of celluloid, the industry in this country has become prominent since 1914 and the quantity of camphor consumed annually is very large. The American industry has assumed a position which must be reckoned with in consideration of the camphor situation. It is reported from Japan that some manufacturers of celluloid in that country are running on half schedule because of their inability to procure the large supplies of camphor which they require. They are unable at this time to contract further for export owing to old contracts being far behind in deliveries.

The price of camphor in the New York market had a serious setback last July, when American celluloid manufacturers over-estimated their needs and found themselves with excess stocks on hand. In attempts to realize on the goods, large quantities of camphor were thrown on the market, forcing the price down from about 90c a pound to 74½c. This weakness continued until November when the greater part of this surplus material had been absorbed and normal conditions returned. In December the price tightened up and began to climb back to its former position in the vicinity of 90c. This movement continued, hastened by news from primary markets of a short crop, until the present figure in excess of $1 has been reached. In two months the price has advanced practically 35 per cent. and it is universally predicted throughout the trade that continued higher figures will be seen until the underlying conditions are remedied.

PRODUCTS EXCHANGED WITH SOUTH AMERICA

United States Able to Build Up Substantial Trade Since War Cut Off European Supplies—Many Countries Dependent on U. S. for Drugs and Chemicals—Important Imports Obtained

South American consumers are now using large quantities of American drugs and chemicals to replace those imported from Germany before the war. Shipments of pharmaceuticals, patent medicines and toilet goods to Latin-America figure into many millions yearly. Sulphuric acid, coal-tar products, dyes, cyanides, bleaching materials, oils and greases compose the principal part of the heavy chemical exports from this country to South America. American chemical machinery is in great demand. The southern continent is the source of many important crude drugs imported into the United States in large quantities every year.

Chief among the chemical and allied products which the United States ships to Brazil are caustic soda, chemical fertilizers, explosives, rosin, turpentine, Portland cement ($1,000,000 worth per year), dyes and colors, paints, perfumery, salt, soap, starch and a long list of pharmaceuticals and proprietary medicines ($2,500,000 per year). Many other heavy chemicals are also exported to the South American republic in large quantities. The United States Department of Commerce said regarding the Brazilian situation: "During 1916 the United States not only maintained its newly acquired position as Brazil's principal purveyor, but increased its relative percentage, furnishing nearly 40% of the entire imports of Brazil, or a value of $76,238,664 out of a total of $194,582,153.

Before the war, Germany was the principal supplier of chemicals to Brazil, but with German imports at a standstill, the American trade in this article has developed greatly. A number of American representatives of chemical manufacturers have visited this market and, where deliveries have been possible, have done very satisfactory business.

"There has been considerable complaint as to the manner of packing these products, although there has unquestionably been much improvement in this regard. The line of chemicals exported here is very varied, as practically none are produced locally. The heavier chemicals are used in the local industries (soap, candles, beer, perfumery, pharmaceutical products, etc.)."

The relative position of the United States in supplying the Brazilian market is shown by the following table of imports from 1912 to 1916:

Country of origin—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
United States....	$48,049,932	$51,226,362	$30,075,029	$46,968,238	$76,238,664
Great Britain....	77,519,726	79,782,389	39,693,493	31,886,695	39,667,499
Germany	52,952,025	56,973,330	25,734,821	2,202,507	86,186
France	27,716,833	31,900,321	12,675,209	7,205,798	10,117,764
Argentina	23,088,658	24,283,720	15,880,369	23,143,815	27,364,520

Exports from Brazil to the United States include thousands of tons yearly of manganese ore, the all important factor in the manufacture of manganese-steel. In 1916, 503,130 tons of ore valued at over $7,900,000 were exported of which all but ten tons came to the United States to fill the unprecedented demand for this alloy steel from the Allies. Brazil is now practically the only open source of ores of manganese.

Among other receipts from Brazil, the United States imports quantities of rubber. Over 250,000 gallons of castor oil came in during 1916 from Brazilian producers. They also shipped almost a million pounds of castor seed. Crude glycerin to the amount of 937,365 pounds was exported to the United States in 1916. Balsam, copaiba, and ipecac were shipped in some quantity. Carnauba wax is received here from Brazil at the rate of over $1,000,000 worth per year. Nearly one-half, 47 per cent. to be exact, of the exports from Brazil during 1916 were consumed in the United States. They were valued at $124,897,986 out of $265,801,811.

The table which follows shows the values of Brazilian exports during the past five years, classified by the principal countries of destination:

Country—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
United States.	$141,739,682	$102,436,302	$92,095,944	$106,965,844	$124,897,986
Great Britain.	43,012,381	41,650,331	31,853,200	30,908,703	31,062,507
Germany	51,864,086	44,333,640	20,514,586	99	.....
France	35,471,044	38,687,801	17,976,842	29,125,296	42,810,577

The demand from Peru for American drugs and chemicals is strong at this time. Chief on the list of Peruvian imports from this country are caustic soda, soda ash, sulphuric acid, cyanides for mining, acetic acid ,arsenate of lead and a long list of medicinal products, principally patent medicines. Business with Peru has kept pace with the great increase in volume of shipping to South America from the United States but as has been the case with Brazil and the other Latin republics, this condition is laid by authorities to the inability of Great Britain and Germany to offer shipping facilities.

The mining interests of Peru produce practically all known metals with the exception of tin, the greater part of which are exported. The copper production amounts to forty or fifty thousand tons per year. Silver is mined in large quantities, tungsten, molybdenum and other rare metals being secured in the process. Guano, although the original deposits have been greatly reduced, is still collected in fair quantities by British companies holding government concessions. Of 300,000 tons of sugar produced annually, 250,000 are exported to the United States. Other products shipped to this country from Peru are rubber, wool, crude drugs and cotton.

Argentina is a large user of American drugs and chemicals. The principal heavy chemicals consumed in this market are phenol, sulphuric acid, calcium carbide, copper sulphate, formaldehyde, bleaching powder, potassium chlorate, soda ash and caustic soda. Practically all the manufactured drugs and proprietaries now used are brought from the United States. Perfumery, soap and druggists' sundries are in great demand. The products of the Argentine are confined principally to meats, hides and products of the soil.

The nitrate mines of Chile are the chief source of wealth of that country. Here is produced practically the world's entire supply of nitrates with the exception of the ever-increasing quantity made by the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. The nitrate of soda deposits have been worked by British and German companies under Chilean Government concessions for some time past. The enormous demand the world over for nitric acid to manufacture nitro-cellulose, nitro-glycerin, picric acid, trinitrotoluol and other explosives for war purposes has drawn heavily upon the Chilean deposits. As a by-product in refining sodium nitrate, iodine is recovered in sufficient quantities to supply the world. The United States is a heavy buyer of both products, $60,000,000 of the nitrate being imported here in 1917. This is three times the amount brought in before the war. Silver and copper ores are produced to some extent. Exports from this country to Chile include bleaching powder, caustic soda, sodium silicate, paraffin, oils, heavy, dyes, pharmaceuticals and proprietary medicines.

Venezuela purchases mainly oils, cement, calcium carbide, glycerin, phenol and acids from the United States. Importations from Venezuela into this country are made up principally of crude drugs and rubber. We buy $9,000,000 worth of coffee per year from this source.

Colors Used By Dyers and Finishers

Opinions of the Trade on Fastness of American Products as Compared with German

TABLE 5—DYESTUFFS USED BY 21 IMPORTANT DYEING AND FINISHING CONCERNS, 1913 AND 1916.

Dyestuff	Total amount used 1913 Quantity Pounds	1913 Value	1916 Quantity Pounds	1916 Value	Average price paid per lb. 1913	1916	P. C. of inc.* In total quantity	value
Direct blue	133,616	$43,125	106,937	$74,478	$0.32	$0.70	—20.0	72.7
Sulphur black	33,620	4,942	51,829	47,769	.15	.92	54.2	866.6
Direct black	50,509	15,457	45,541	77,190	.31	1.70	—9.8	399.4
Alizarin red	98,485	16,846	41,611	42,367	.17	1.02	—57.7	151.5
Methylene blue	36,573	20,361	33,623	88,915	.56	2.64	—8.1	336.7
Direct yellow	53,620	16,136	24,061	66,643	.30	2.77	—55.1	313.0
Acid yellow	13,764	8,265	22,620	41,922	.60	1.85	64.4	407.3
Acid black	60,009	20,155	25,843	57,995	.33	2.24	—56.9	187.7
Azo yellow	26,041	10,852	34,990	63,339	.42	1.81	34.4	483.7
Indanthrene blue	13,480	4,333	14,320	61,481	.32	4.29	6.2	1,318.9
Rhodamine	24,282	17,432	20,835	98,465	.72	4.73	—14.2	464.9
Direct green	14,195	4,993	11,515	20,384	.35	1.77	—18.9	308.2
Alizarin blue	13,240	13,136	11,737	14,531	.99	1.24	—11.4	10.6
Acid green	13,119	6,291	10,545	26,606	.48	2.52	—19.6	322.9
Alizarin indigo	19,317	14,613	.....	.....	.76	....	....	....
Indanthrene/ violet	8,484	4,394	4,440	36,537	.52	8.23	—47.6	731.5
Auramine	6,157	2,449	4,143	12,385	.40	2.99	—32.7	406.7
Direct violet	3,370	2,538	3,735	9,066	.75	2.43	10.8	257.2
Indanthrene black	41,460	22,449	2,295	8,873	.54	3.87	—94.5	—60.5
Indanthrene yellow	4,085	1,784	180	1,875	.44	10.42	—95.6	5.1
†Indigo	976,331	239,784	970,489	1,523,000	.25	1.57	— .6	535.2
Logwood	472,637	30,472	560,758	127,098	.06	.23	18.6	317.1
Beta naphthol	124,570	14,704	50,079	44,947	.12	.90	—59.8	205.7
Paranitraniline	44,780	6,802	22,603	30,638	.15	1.35	—49.5	350.4
Alpha naphthylamine	48,611	6,527	5,884	42,177	.14	7.17	—87.9	546.2
	2,334,355	$548,840	2,080,613	$2,618,681	$0.24	$1.26	—10.9	377.1
All other dyestuffs and chemicals	2,757,331	1,130,949	3,591,260	4,433,545	.41	1.23	30.2	292.0
Total	5,091,686	$1,679,789	5,671,873	$7,052,226	$0.33	$1.24	11.4	319.8

* A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.
† In 1916 includes natural as well as synthetic indigo.

THE report of the United States Tariff Commission on "The Dyestuffs Situation in the Textile Industries," comprising the cotton, wool and silk mills which were covered in previous issues of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, closes with a review of conditions in the dyeing and finishing trade.

The various effects of the dyestuff shortage upon the cotton, wool, and silk manufacturers are combined in the case of the dyeing and finishing companies. This branch of the textile industry, which includes the dyeing and finishing processes for a wide range of products, uses large quantities of dyestuffs of a great many varieties. Table 5 summarizes the data for the consumption of dyestuffs and chemicals in 1913 and 1916 for twenty-one dyeing and finishing companies.

Separate totals are given for 25 principal dyestuffs which represent 45 per cent. and 36 per cent. respectively, of the total quantity of dyestuffs used by the 21 establishments in 1913 and 1916.

A decrease in the quantity used in 1916 as compared with 1913 is noticed in the case of all except five of the coal tar dyestuffs. The most important of these is sulphur black, which is manufactured in large quantities in the United States. Its average price for 1916 is lower than that of any other coal tar dyestuff. The only natural dyestuff which was used in increased quantity in 1916 is logwood, an important substitute for many coal tar blacks. Indigo, the other vegetable dyestuff for which separate totals are given, shows a slight decrease in quantity consumed in 1916. Beta naphthol, paranitraniline, and alpha naphthylamine are not actual dyes, but are intermediate products from which the colors are prepared, for example, the color known as para red is formed by a combination directly on the cloth of beta naphthol and paranitraniline. There is an increase in value for each of the individual dyestuffs. The total value increased by about 320 per cent., while the total quantity increased by only about 11 per cent.

In response to the inquiry concerning the scarcity of dyestuffs in August, 1917, the dyeing and finishing companies mentioned rhodamine, chrysophenine, the vat colors from anthraquinone and carbazol, the alizarin dyes, and the direct blue, violet, yellow, red, pink and orange dyestuffs. Practically all the colors mentioned by the wool, silk and cotton manufacturers are included in those in which the dyers and finishers have felt the shortage.

Some of the opinions as to how American-made artificial dyes compare with imported dyes of the same class are given below:

"Color for color, the American dyes are probably as fast as the corresponding German types. They are not as highly purified or as consistent in concentration."

"In colors suitable for our work (the dyeing of cotton piece goods) the fastness of the American-made substitutes to light, acid, alkali and washing is generally not as good as that of the imported dyestuffs. The quality and uniformity in only a few cases is as good."

"Some of the American-made artificial dyestuffs, such as azo colors, methyl violet and methylene blue, we find to be equal to the imported products. Others, more complicated compounds, are not clear enough in shade and not uniform in quality."

"Sulphur colors compare favorably with pre-war colors, as do also wool colors. There are at present indications of improvement in the quality of the domestic dyestuffs among some of the basic colors, and also in some of the direct colors."

"Average fully as good as the colors we were using prior to August, 1914."

"The American-made artificial dyestuffs we find work

the same in regard to fastness, quality and uniformity with the same type and grade of imported dyestuffs prior to the war."

The requests for information concerning the operation of the present dyestuff schedule of the tariff, or suggestions as to desirable changes, brought forth the following replies which are quoted to show the views of some of the large dyeing and finishing concerns.

"We feel that the domestic manufacture of dyestuffs should be encouraged in every way possible provided such manufacturers show a willingness to co-operate with consumers by standardizing their products to facilitate their use. Lack of uniformity greatly curtails production of textiles. The tariff should be regulated so as to give color manufacturers a reasonable return on investments."

"There is another point and that is to carry the tariff onto colored goods so that dyestuffs cannot be brought into the country under the present low tariff which is accorded colored cotton goods."

"I recommend free trade in dyestuffs or the closest feasible approximation thereto. Negatively, I do not think that this is unfair to the domestic manufacturers because (A) they have not manufactured the so-called 'vat' or fast color dyes. (B) The abnormal profits on such colors as have been manufactured form a very considerable factor of protection. Affirmatively, after this war a determination on the part of all nations to live peaceably together and to give and take in trade is an all-important desideratum."

"As the American manufacturers of dyestuffs have proved their ability to produce nearly all colors that are equal in quality to those of German make, they should be protected by a sufficient tariff to enable them to continue after the war is over. The present combination of German dyestuff manufacturers and the boasts they make of driving the American manafacturer out of business will make such a tariff absolutely necessary."

"Alizarine colors and indigo should have the same protection as other dyes."

"Indefinite terms such as 'indigoid' should be avoided."

"We can only answer this in a general way. The present dyestuff tariff is such as to make impossible any financial success for dyestuff manufacturers in this country if German or Swiss products are available."

"We are of the opinion that the present tariff on dyestuffs will not be found adequate on the resumption of foreign competition at the close of the war. We were in favor of the duty as outlined by the committee appointed by the American Chemical Society (New York section) in the fall of 1914. However, we now think the best policy would be to allow the present tariff to stand until we have had an opportunity to judge of its effectiveness by its operation under actual working conditions."

"We believe in sufficient tariff protection for American-made dyestuffs for which intermediates can be manufactured successfully in this country, such protection, however, not being so high that color manufacturers would not be stimulated to reach the perfection of imported dye materials."

"Our understanding of the present dyestuff tariff is that it puts indigo on the free list, and also dyestuffs of the so-called 'indigoid' character. We are led to believe that the latter term applies also to sulphur colors, which are in the very cheapest class and will likely suffer most in competition with German or other foreign colors or return to normal conditions. We think it unwise to discriminate so far, in the fixing of the duties, as to put the above-mentioned indigo and indigoid on the free list."

"The Government should give the necessary protection to manufacturers of dyestuffs and chemicals in this country. Since the war began, capital has been encouraged to embark in the manufacture of aniline colors and chemicals not hitherto manufactured in this country, solely because the consumers agreed to make long-term contracts for their requirements at very high prices. This was imperative inasmuch as the Government was not inclined to protect the dyeing industry. The dyers, who are very large consumers of dyes and chemicals, were compelled to say to the manufacturers of dyes here: 'Go ahead, we will stand back of you; we positively must have the dyes.' Of course, if the war should end before the termination of these contracts, the consumers who have made them and who have really subsidized the dyestuff and chemical manufacturers are likely to be left at a decided disadvantage and suffer great loss unless the Government steps in and prevents foreign manufacturers from dumping goods in this country."

"Owing to the fact that importation of artificial dyes has been very largely if not entirely prevented since the present tariff took effect, we believe that the effect of the tariff has been negligible. It would seem advisable, however, so to provide in the dyestuff schedule that dyes and dye materials could be imported without prohibitive duties if it could be proved that such dyes or materials were not at the time of importation being manufactured in this country. This, it seems, should aid in securing supplies of these dyes which manufacturers in this country have not yet produced in marketable quantities and which on account of special properties of fastness, etc., are necessary for certain work. At the same time, where suitable dyestuffs are being manufactured here, they should be followed up closely to see that there is sufficient protection at the end of the war to insure continuance of such manufacture."

EFFECT OF IMPORT CONTROL

The most effective manner in which the weapon of import control may be used against the enemy is the prevention of trading with firms of pro-enemy character, says a statement issued by the War Trade Board. No commerce, of course, exists between the United States and the countries with which we are at war. Unfortunately, however, largely due to the foresightedness of our enemy in long years of preparation, individuals and firms are established throughout the world whose controlling motive is the advancement of German interests. Still more unfortunate is the fact that such agencies have existed in our own land. To stamp out all activities among such agencies, and to safeguard our well-intentioned citizens from dealing with them, we must proceed with the utmost promptness and vigor. The forms of activity of these concerns and the subtle and intricate methods pursued by them are innumerable, but are invariably directed, either by furnishing information, smuggling supplies through the blockade, providing credits, or hoarding for postwar purposes, to giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

AGAINST GERMAN BOYCOTT

The Merchants' Association has cast its ten votes in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States against the referendum proposing a trade boycott against Germany after the war. This action was not in accord with the report of the Committee on Foreign Trade which favored the boycott as a war measure, but not as an economic movement.

DYE MANUFACTURERS SPLIT WITH DEALERS

Organization Committee Decides That It is Desirable to Form Two Associations—Bitter Feeling in the Trade Over Manufacturers' Action

At a meeting of the Organization Committee of the proposed dyestuffs Association, held at the Chemists' Club, New York, on February 20th, the matter of membership was discussed at considerable length. A resolution was drawn favoring an association composed of manufacturers solely, rather than one of dealers and manufacturers which was the arrangement adopted at the meeting on January 21st. The opinion expressed at the Committee meeting on February 20th by Dr. Matthews, Mr. Poucher, Mr. Merz, Mr. Woodrow, and Mr. Hemingway, speaking through Mr. Kaye, was that the dyestuffs industry of America could best be served by an association of manufacturers, and that it might be advisable for the dealers to form a separate association.

Mr. Kaye was requested to prepare a resolution to be submitted by the Organization Committee to the adjourned meeting which will be held in Rumford Hall, Chemists' Club, 50 East 41st street, New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, at 10 A. M. Following is the resolution:

"Inasmuch as the interests of the American dyestuff industry will be better served by having one association consisting of manufacturers only, and a separate association for dealers, now therefore be it:

"Resolved, that the Organization Committee recommend to the meeting on March 6th, that there be formed an Association of manufacturers of intermediates and dyes under the name of Dyestuff Manufacturers Association of America or some similar name; and that there be formed a separate association consisting of dealers in dyestuffs and bearing an appropriate name."

The resolution was adopted by an affirmative vote of all present, with the exception of Mr. McKerrow, who did not vote.

The action of the dealers under the present conditions is a matter of speculation in the trade. The resolution has been sent to all dealers present at the meeting in January so they may know of the new arrangement. There are more than 600 dealers in colors and dyestuffs and should these men get together in a strong association of their own they would be a powerful factor in the trade. The manufacturers are anxious for the co-operation and help of the dealers, and the original arrangement was that the dealers, be allowed membership in the association without voting power.

The United States Tariff Commission has arranged for hearings on March 7 and 8, when suggestions for amending the tariff on colors and dyestuffs will be considered by a Committee representing the new dyestuffs association. A new schedule of rates will be presented for consideration by the Committee. At the meeting in January it was pointed out that the present tariff on colors and dyes would not be high enough to protect the American industry from foreign competition after the war, and in this connection Dr. Grinnell Jones, of the Tariff Commission stated that the department was willing to co-operate with the American manufacturers in any way possible.

The announcement that the manufacturers intended to exclude the dealers from the association caused bitter feeling in the local trade. A leading dealer gave vent to his feelings to a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS as follows:

"When the chairman of the Convention appointed an Organization Committee, consisting of seven members, four of whom represented large manufacturers, one a small manufacturer, and only one representing in any way the interests of the dealers, it was at once clear that there were possibilities in the situation which might subvert the will and intention of the Convention representing the whole industry.

"It would seem as if the action of the large manufacturers in taking this course was a characteristically selfish, short-sighted and narrow one. The rights of the dealers are ignored and even those of the small manufacturers are treated without much consideration. It is palpably the intention of two or three large manufacturers to so dominate the market that neither small manufacturers nor dealers shall have any right to existence and the continuance of their business. Instead of presenting a consolidated front, embracing all interests in the industry and supported by the Government against the competition of German interests after the war, there is still to be a disunited and jealousy-ridden collection of large manufacturers and small manufacturers, dealers and distributers, who can never enlist the full support of the Government because of their disunited condition, and who can never oppose foreign competition with a united national front.

"The large manufacturers have stated that there will be no dealers after the war, that they themselves will be their own dealers, and that there will be no opportunity for distributers to handle the best class of American dyes. This being so, it is quite evident that the only thing for legitimate dealers to do is to handle foreign dyes, and the manufacturers are therefore establishing a formidable competition for themselves, unless indeed they can get the support of the Government in the form of a prohibitive tariff. This, however, under these circumstances, is palpably against the interests of the dealers, and therefore there will not be a unified support in favor of a high or prohibitive tariff and the Tariff Commission will find that the industry is divided against itself.

"There were dealers in dyestuffs in existence before the war; in fact, there were many more dealers of a thoroughly sound and legitimate character in business before the war than there were manufacturers, and some of these distributing houses have a long record of financially sound and honorable operations covering a period of many years. To say that such firms shall have no right to existence and that the whole industry shall be dominated by two or three manufacturing factors is to take an autocratic position which is against the spirit of the times.

"Everybody deprecates the existence of the irresponsible dealer, who, without any previous record or experience, has come into the business since the outbreak of the war and simply to take advantage of the extraordinary profits which have been possible under the exceptional conditions. The legitimate dealers themselves are as much interested in the elimination of this type, as are the manufacturers, and whatever the outcome of the meeting on March 6th may be, this is at least a common ground on which large manufacturers, small manufacturers and legitimate dealers may meet for the benefit of all.

"At the meeting on March 6th, as the Constitution and By-Laws have not yet been adopted, dealers and manufacturers alike will have the right to vote, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the dealers and distributers should be represented at this meeting in full force in order to protect their rights and enforce the recognition to which they are entitled."

The Cole Chemical Company, chemists and compounds, has been formed under the laws of Delaware, with a capital stock of $200,000.

The Foreign Markets

LONDON FEARS FAMINE IN DRUGS

Medicinals and Technical Chemicals Required for War Supplies Running Short—American Government May be Requested to Accelerate Shipments—Price Changes.

(Special Cable to Drug & Chemical Markets.)

London, Feb. 26—The volume of business for the week was fair. The restricted shipments from the United States since the American Government took control of exports is causing much anxiety in the drug and chemical trade here. This shortage is particularly noticeable in medicinal and technical chemicals incidental to war requirements. They are running so short that action is probable requesting the American Government to accelerate the release of certain products at once in order to obviate a famine.

Prices of strychnine salts have been advanced nine pence.

Among the products which are quoted higher this week are coconut oil, cream of tartar, menthol, the benzoates, citrates, acetanilid, 5s 6d, lithium salts and spermaceti.

There is an easier tone in the prices for citric acid, Kordofan gum arabic and potassium permanganate.

Benzonaphthol is lower.

MANCHURIA'S CONSUMPTION OF CHEMICALS

The Mitsui Bussan Kaishia now has six or eight chartered steamers running between Dairen, Manchuria, and Seattle and San Francisco. It is possible to arrange for shipment direct to Dairen by these steamers. Mitsui & Co., of New York, which is the firm's name in America, can furnish information, says Consul Williamson, of Dairen.

Imports of industrial chemicals into the Dairen district in 1915 and 1916 and their further shipment were as follows:

Articles	1915 Pounds	1915 Value	1916 Pounds	1916 Value
Imports				
Chlorate of potash	54,760	$19,296	156,475	$84,195
Soda ash	1,429,045	16,530	2,457,841	76,957
Caustic soda	67,722	1,818	200,654	12,565
Crystal and washing soda	31,745	485	44,178	1,107
Nitrate of soda	8,333	317	116,927	8,171
Bicarbonate of soda	.....	.....	220,626	7,599
Other kinds	106,345	2,449	88,489	1,885
Total	1,697,950	40,895	3,285,190	192,479
Forwarded to Interior by Railway				
Chlorate of potash	71,558	24,389	91,002	51,039
Soda ash	213,484	2,469	598,125	18,728
Caustic soda	16,534	444	138,487	8,672
Crystal and washing soda	42,723	652	16,798	421
Nitrate of soda	.....	.....	2,778	193
Other kinds	31,216	556	113,620	2,641
Total	375,515	28,510	960,810	81,694

Most of the chemicals of the industrial kind for Dairen are supplied by a British firm, which has a large office here, with godowns, sample rooms, etc., and a selling organization through Manchuria. It is stated that it deals chiefly with the Chinese. Americans will find difficulty in meeting this competition, as their men and materials are on the spot.

India's Opium and Indigo Crops

Exports from Calcutta in 1916-17 included opium valued at $6,801,744 compared with $4,769,818 in 1915-16; indigo valued at $3,232,329 in 1916-17 compared with $2,852,742 in 1915-16; saltpetre $2,105,926, compared with $1,878,029. Dyeing and tanning materials other than indigo were valued at $950,022 in 1916-17 compared with $999,777 in 1915-16.

During 1916-17 indigo continued free from any restrictions on exportation from British India. The continuance of the war has further stimulated cultivation, and in spite of an unfavorable season the area under indigo increased by 114 per cent. to 756,400 acres, while the yield of dye is estimated at 95,500 hundredweights. The increase in Madras was about 45 per cent., in Bihar and Orissa 53 per cent., and in the United Provinces 252 per cent.

In connection with the export of indigo, says Consul General Smith of Calcutta, it may be noted that supplies of aniline colors have been defective and recent inquiries made at this office show that a very considerable demand for these colors exists here at present. In October, 1916, an expert commission was appointed in England to investigate natural indigo, but little seems to have been done in India toward the standardization of the quality of the indigo paste placed upon the market.

The following table gives the quantity and value of indigo shipped from Calcutta during the years ended March 31, 1916 and 1917, to different countries:

Countries—	1915-16 Hundredweight	1915-16 Value	1916-17 Hundredweight	1916-17 Value
United Kingdom	7,230	$1,537,165	7,518	$1,819,746
Egypt	.....	.....	235	62,940
United States	4,921	1,064,141	5,033	1,116,700
Japan	493	98,628	91	17,844
All other	503	152,808	737	215,099
Total	13,147	$2,852,742	13,614	$3,232,329

EFFECT OF WAR ON ITALIAN CHEMICALS

Powdered potassium chlorate in Italy is under the control of the Government, as it is used in making explosives. The Italian production of chlorate of potash is larger than the consumption, says Consul Winship of Milan. In fact, this article in normal times is exported to the United States and other countries. At present both production and consumption are much larger than in ordinary times. Considerable quantities are supplied to France. The latest Government statistics show that 8,895,000 lire worth of chlorate and perchlorates of potash and soda were supplied to France during the first quarter of 1917.

Several firms in Italy employ this chemical in the manufacture of articles not used for the war, and these firms are said to encounter serious difficulties in obtaining their supplies. They have found it necessary to turn to the American markets for their requirements. In fact, during the first quarter of 1917 there were 790,000 lire worth of chlorate and perchlorate of potash and soda imported into Italy, including the shipments from the United States. The users of chemical products do not order direct, but invariably buy through representative agents. The largest factory in Italy producing chlorate of potash is Officine Elettro Chimiche Dr. Rossi, of Legnano, Province of Milan.

Druggist Supply Men Meet

The Druggists' Supply Convention held its annual convention last week with an exhibit of druggist supplies at 118 William street, New York City. The convention which is an annual affair is generally in session for two weeks, but Secretary Francis E. Holliday issued a statement that the first week would likely see all the buying completed and that business sessions would follow.

A dinner was tendered the members on Thursday evening, February 21 at the Hotel Martinique. Among those present were representatives of concerns engaged in the manufacture of druggists' supplies. The officers and members of the corporation are William Jay Schieffelin, president; Charles Gibson, first vice-president; Clayton French, second vice-president; William Ritchey, treasurer; Francis E. Holliday, secretary; Walter J. Quinlan, manager.

The members of the association are: Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; The Bailey Drug Co., Zanesville, O.; Barker & Wheeler Co., Peoria, Ill.; Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., Portland, Ore.; E. E. Bruce & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Durr Drug Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Eastern Drug Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Edgerly & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Eimer & Amend, New York City; Farrand, Williams & Clark, Detroit, Mich.; Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Fuller-Morrisson Co., Chicago, Ill.; The Geer Drug Co., Charleston, S. C.; Greiner-Kelly Drug Co., Dallas, Tex.; The Groover-Stewart Drug Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Hornick, More & Porterfield, Sioux City, Ia.; Houston Drug Co., Houston, Tex.; W. A. Hover & Co., Denver, Col.; Charles Hubbard, Son & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Iowa Drug Co., Des Moines, Ia.; The Kauffman-Lattimer Co., Columbus, O.; Geo. A. Kelly Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Keifer-Stewart Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Kirk, Geary & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lehn & Fink, New York City; I. L. Lyons & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.; The McPike Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.; The Michigan Drug Co., Detroit, Mich.; Minneapolis Drug Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Powers-Taylor Drug Co., Richmond, Va.; Robinson-Pettet Co., Louisville, Ky.; San Antonio Drug Co., San Antonio, Tex.; Schieffelin & Co., New York City; C. D. Smith Drug Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Southern Drug Co., Houston, Tex.; The Southwestern Drug Co., Wichita, Kan.; Spurlock-Neal Co., Nashville, Tenn.; John L. Thompson, Sons & Co., Troy, N. Y.; The Alfred Vogeler Drug Co., Cincinnati, O.; The Walding, Kinnan & Marvin Co., Toledo, O.; Walker & Gibson, Albany, N. Y.; Western Wholesale Drug Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; The Charles W. Whittlesey Co., New Haven, Conn.; Waco Drug Co., Waco, Tex.; Yohr & Lange Drug Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

TENNESSEE CO.'S NEW ACID CONTRACT

A new agreement and new price scale for sulphuric acid has been signed by the Tennessee Copper and Chemical Company and the International Agricultural Corporation. The original agreement which called for acid at about $4.81 a ton was signed before the war. The price soon jumped to $20 per ton in the open market.

The scale of prices which will govern deliveries from the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Company to the International Agricultural Corporation were announced as follows: Up to 175,000 tons, $4.81 per ton; from 175,000 tons to 225,000 tons, approximately $9 per ton, above 225,000 tons $10 per ton.

HOW TO FILL OUT EXPORT FORMS

Proceedings at Port of Shipment and in Cases Where Goods are Consigned to Seaboard from the Interior —Valuation of Articles Must be Stated

The general form which must be used for all merchandise shipments abroad is prepared by the exporter in quadruplicate. For shipments between the United States and foreign countries four copies of this form must be presented to the Collector of Customs for each consignment, according to instructions to exporters just issued by the War Trade Board.

The collector will retain the original and one copy and deliver the other two copies to the shipper. The shipper will present one copy to the steamship company and deliver the other copy with the goods to the inspector of customs on the dock, without which no goods will be received. The copy delivered to the steamship company must accompany the goods on their voyage and be delivered by the master to the American consular officer with the manifest at the port of discharge. The copy delivered to the inspector of customs, upon which he will make his notifications of short shipment, etc., must be delivered to the vessel to be attached to the manifest delivered to the collector upon clearance.

Export license number and date of expiration must appear immediately above goods shipped thereunder.

The War Trade Board code number of the article given on the export license must be inserted after each commodity, in the column following the description on the face of this form.

If goods are to be delivered to other vessels in port or transshipped on the high seas, the articles, quantities, and values, and name and address of person, corporation, vessel, Government, etc., to whom transferred or delivered, must be stated on this form.

1. Shipments from interior points for exportation.—If shipped on a through bill of lading, the shipper must prepare the original export declaration in quadruplicate for foreign shipments and in duplicate for shipments between the United States and its noncontiguous territories and deliver forms to the carrier to accompany the shipping papers to the port of exportation. If shipped on a local bill of lading, the declarations may be attached thereto or mailed separately to the consignee at the seaboard.

(a) If the shipper prefers, he may place the original declaration, but not the carrier's extract, in a sealed envelope addressed to the collector of customs, with his name indorsed thereon and the fact of sealing noted on the declaration, and deliver it with the extract to the carrier. If goods are consigned to an agent at the seaboard for transshipment and exportation, the shipper may mail the declaration and extract properly prepared direct to the agent.

(b) Upon arrival of the goods at the port of exportation, the carrier must immediately deliver the original declarations, sealed and unsealed, and the carrier's extracts to the collector of customs, who will retain the original and certify the extract and return it to the carrier, vessel, or party named to attend to exportation.

2. Exporting vessel or carrier.—Care should be exercised in receiving goods destined for foreign countries or noncontiguous territories not accompanied by certified extracts or original declarations, as clearance will not be granted until the export declarations have been filed with the collector. The copy must be at-

tached to the vessel's manifest or car manifest or copy of waybill when presented for clearance.

Procedure Before Clearance.

3. Before a clearance shall be granted for any vessel bound to a foreign port, the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo of such vessel shall deliver to the collector manifests (or declarations) of the cargo or the parts thereof shipped by them, respectively, and shall verify the same by oath. Such manifest (or declarations) shall specify the kinds, quantities and values of the articles and the foreign port or country of destination. (See sec. 4200, Rev. Stats., U. S.)

If any vessel bound to a foreign port departs on her voyage without delivering manifest and obtaining clearance, the master or other person in charge shall be liable to a penalty of $500 for every such offense. (See sec. 4197, Rev. Stats., U. S.)

Similar provisions apply to exportations by rail, vehicle, or ferry. (See sec. 1, act Mar. 3, 1893.)

4. The shipper must prepare this export declaration and sign the four copies and the oath be taken on the original before a customs officer, notary, or other authorized officer. The declaration must be signed by the shipper, but the oath may be omitted on shipments to Canada or Mexico by car, vehicle, or ferry. If the declaration is executed by an agent for the shipper, the authority must be in writing on this declaration or other document filed with the collector. The values and names of shippers may be omitted from the copies to be delivered to transportation company, but must always appear on the original and the copy for use of War Trade Board. The original is for the use of customs officers, and will be treated as confidential and information not disclosed without written authority of the shipper or his agent. Export statistics are compiled from these declarations and data required on the prescribed form must be furnished.

Value of Domestic Articles.

5. Domestic articles exported.—The value of all articles grown, produced, or manufactured in whole or part in the United States must be stated in the column of "United States products."

6. Foreign articles exported.—The value of articles of foreign origin shipped out of the United States in the same condition as imported must be stated in the column of "Foreign products." If foreign articles are subjected to any process of manufacture or alteration in the United States they become United States products and must be reported as such. Thus: Imported raw sugar refined in the United States should be reported as a domestic product.

7. The value of articles to be stated is the selling price or the true market value at the time and place of shipment for exportation.

8. Description of articles exported must be accurate and complete. General terms, such as dry goods, groceries, meats, machinery, millinery, etc., will not be accepted. In the case of cheese the declaration must state whether filled or unfilled, oleomargarine whether colored or uncolored, butter whether pure, adulterated, or renovated.

9. The kind of packages, as boxes, barrels, etc., and the net weight exclusive of outer coverings must be specified.

10. The total quantity of each article expressed in the usual measure of pounds, tons of 2,240 pounds, yards, gallons, etc., must be stated. Domestic spirits exported must be stated in gallons of 50 per cent. alcoholic strength.

11. The country of final destination of goods—that is, the country to which goods are sold—must be shown. Special care should be exercised to state the final destination of goods shipped through Canada to Europe, and of goods to be transshipped in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and France en route to other countries.

12. Inspection certificates.—Process butter or butter adulterated or renovated must be accompanied by certificate of purity issued by the United States inspector of dairy products. Certificate of inspection must be presented to the collector for meat and meat food products exported when required by the regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

13. Export Schedule B may be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and will be of much assistance to exporters.

14. Sale and printing of blanks.—Shippers' export declarations may be obtained from collectors of customs at the price of 25 cents per block of 100. The export declarations may be printed by private parties providing they conform strictly to the official form in width, wording, color and arrangement.

Of Trade Interest

The Interstate Asbestos Company of Augusta, Me., has been incorporated with a capital of $2,500,000.

Liverpool reported the arrival on January 28 of 46,513 bags of palm kernels consigned to seven different firms.

The Tappan Perfume Company, at Nos. 412 and 414 Lafayette street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,006 and assets of $27,614.

Exports of camphor from Formosa to the United States in 1917 amounted to 5,089,000 pounds, valued at $1,923,578.

The Continental Serum Company, Muscatine, Ia., is planning for the construction of a large new factory building in Park Place to replace its laboratories recently destroyed by fire. The new structure is estimated to cost approximately $50,000. Dr. S. E. Houk heads the company.

The Mexican Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor has appointed a commercial agent in St. Louis—C. I. Luque—who has opened an exhibit of Mexican products at the Chamber of Commerce in that city. The exhibit is to be a permanent one and its object is to interest American importers and investors in Mexican products and in the possibility of their further development. The display includes oils, copal, beans, dyewoods, beeswax and shells.

From June, 1916, exportation of lac to the United States, according to consular advices from Calcutta, was permitted to approved firms only, and in January, 1917, in order to secure larger supplies to the United Kingdom for munition work, it was found necessary to permit lac shipments to other destinations only upon exporters guaranteeing to give a percentage of a specified quality and at a fixed price to the Government. A large shipment amounting to 1,500,000 pounds was made to the Philippines for the use of the Government. The total shipments in 1917 amounted to 380,701 hundredweight valued at $9,079,916, compared with 415,781 hundredweight valued at $5,555,272 in 1916.

Foreign Trade In Chemicals

The following figures give the quantity and value of imports for the month of November, 1917, compared with November, 1916:

Articles—	November, 1917 Quantity	November, 1917 Value	November, 1916 Quantity	November, 1916 Value
Crude Aluminum.....lbs.	987	$253	697,014	$210,700
Oxalic Acid .....lbs.	76,935	34,112	160,973	84,704
Muriate of ammonia...lbs.	197,473	17,723	58,352	6,468
Argols, or wine lees...lbs.	2,576,713	465,892	1,493,212	254,975
Arsenic .....lbs.	545,952	60,327	240,873	18,005
Cinchona bark .....lbs.	323,151	82,040	654,993	152,350
Sulphate of Quinia....ozs.	209,940	104,355	120,386	57,753
Colors and dyes.....	.....	359,789	.....	477,105
Dead or creosote oil..galls.	375,036	30,550	5,279,003	341,462
Natural Indigo .....lbs.	153,358	263,068	32,942	58,290
Synthetic Indigo .....lbs.	89,740	76,637	.....	.....
Tar and pitch of coal.bbls.	2,942	6,051	4,406	5,215
Quebracho .....lbs.	2,486,292	165,899	392,944	24,462
Fusel oil .....lbs.	196,336	81,512	33,791	18,389
Glycerin, crude .....lbs.	197,874	84,107	460,450	105,899
Camphor, crude .....lbs.	272,255	109,529	516,314	152,642
Camphor, refined .....lbs.	104,063	73,273	295,371	133,358
Chicle .....lbs.	460,078	281,264	575,905	293,672
Copal .....lbs.	3,478,555	385,757	1,610,858	198,532
Gambier .....lbs.	869,851	113,955	43,492	3,624
Shellac .....lbs.	1,142,786	417,361	986,777	212,474
Iodine .....lbs.	39,340	101,369	174,027	463,706
Lactarene, or casein...lbs.	426,651	59,766	626,764	94,757
Licorice root .....lbs.	2,489,091	172,293	3,417,533	67,251
Citrate of lime.....lbs.	416,582	86,124	25,798	4,474
Magnesite, not purified.lbs.	1,711,946	45,184	4,199,349	42,118
Opium .....lbs.	1,160	20,644	5,383	40,988
Carbonate of Potash...lbs.	549,657	98,880	275,318	74,420
Nitrate of Soda .....tons	136,997	6,512,107	71,975	2,456,450
Sumac .....lbs.	421,967	10,664	.....	.....
Vanilla beans .....lbs.	33,544	53,505	49,364	89,679
Logwood .....tons	4,092	69,459	3,616	102,138
Fulminates, gunp'der, etc..	.....	874,392	.....	1,813,285
Muriate of Potash.....tons	96	27,693	215	80,303
Glue and glue size....lbs.	125,300	21,173	107,894	10,169
Cod and Codliver oil..galls	473,189	420,794	166,749	159,244
Mineral crude .....galls.	88,546,803	1,135,975	68,720,440	885,705
Chinese nut oil.....galls.	435,363	383,578	390,137	245,698
Coconut oil .....lbs.	14,466,488	1,861,952	5,359,084	646,478
Cottonseed oil .....lbs.	452,075	59,100	600,994	35,239
Palm oil .....lbs.	515,921	112,441	2,426,354	183,540
Peanut oil .....galls.	57,332	53,448	41,439	34,818
Rapeseed/ oil .....galls.	250,906	118,092	70,694	30,054
Soya bean oil.....lbs.	23,909,941	1,900,128	5,328,517	347,342
Oleo stearin .....lbs.	1,932,153	338,612	.....	.....
Castor beans or seeds bush.	199,460	274,610	32	47
Flaxseed or linseed..bush.	624,246	1,825,545	975,124	1,620,123
Castile soap .....lbs.	70,690	9,087	206,678	25,912
Starch .....lbs.	1,483,436	91,058	706,933	31,214
Zinc dust .....lbs.	15,320	1,681	89,775	10,699

Exportations during the month of November, 1917, were as follows, compared with exports during November, 1916:

Articles—	November, 1917 Quantity	November, 1917 Value	November, 1916 Quantity	November, 1916 Value
Carbolic acid .....lbs.	1,850,398	$816,488	.....	.....
Nitric acid .....lbs.	22,885	2,638	.....	.....
Picric acid .....lbs.	3,811,565	2,452,346	.....	.....
Sulphuric acid .....lbs.	3,823,898	76,019	2,975,602	$34,230
Alcohol, wood .....galls.	79,369	91,036	56,171	42,289
Baking powder .....lbs.	678,623	207,436	541,685	90,499
Calcium carbide .....lbs.	3,245,736	103,094	2,872,376	87,068
Benzol .....lbs.	1,848,853	149,315	.....	.....
Copper sulphate .....lbs.	1,181,875	111,228	1,869,814	188,471
Aniline dyes	.....	582,725	.....	.....
Logwood extract	.....	270,550	.....	.....
Glycerin .....lbs.	2,243,477	1,232,541	.....	.....
Acetate of lime.....lbs.	1,815,115	96,673	772,618	27,281
Chloride of lime.....lbs.	1,806,248	94,389	.....	.....
Medical preparations.....	.....	1,166,295	.....	670,300
Petroleum jelly	.....	100,793	.....	72,503
Chlorate potash .....lbs.	107,982	41,831	.....	.....
Caustic soda .....lbs.	8,641,784	603,843	.....	.....
Sal Soda .....lbs.	703,896	13,329	.....	.....
Silicate of soda.....lbs.	1,928,131	34,056	.....	.....
Soda ash .....lbs.	11,465,227	358,969	.....	.....
Gunpowder .....lbs.	14,314,785	11,346,349	38,124,884	34,718,981
Glucose, (corn syrup)..lbs.	6,958,266	444,163	4,948,499	144,668
Glue .....lbs.	387,473	67,319	473,160	36,997
Linseed cake .....lbs.	34,515,747	893,332	.....	.....
Linseed meal .....lbs.	1,961,078	52,530	.....	.....
Cottonseed cake .....lbs.	562,840	12,330	133,778,417	2,345,444
Cottonseed meal .....lbs.	5,867,583	151,489	12,405,298	231,931
Fish oil .....galls.	7,873	7,844	20,773	11,764
Mineral crude .....galls	7,434,253	373,557	14,216,933	393,824
Cottonseed oil .....lbs.	2,139,371	356,090	12,661,558	1,439,665
Linseed or flaxs'd oil galls.	170,075	213,156	50,477	40,438
Starch .....lbs.	.....	.....	8,698,223	277,859

The Standard Chemical Company, Des Moines, Iowa, has increased its capital from $50,000 to $100,000. G. D. Ellyson is president of the company.

Varnish Firms Accused

The Federal Trade Commission has authorized the issuance of complaints charging 38 varnish and ink concerns with unfair methods of competition in violation of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act. The Glidden Varnish Company of Cleveland, O., is charged with attempting to stifle and suppress competition by "systematically and on a large scale" giving employes of customers, prospective customers and competitors' customers, gratuities such as liquor, cigars, meals, theatre tickets, valuable presents and entertainment. It is charged also with "secretly paying" employes of its customers, prospective customers and competitors' customers, large sums of money.

Practically identical complaints were issued simultaneously against the Columbus Varnish Company, of Columbus, Ohio; Flood & Conklin Company, of Newark, N. J.; Walter L. Trainer Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; The N. Z. Graves Corporation, of Philadelphia, Pa.; The Van Camp Varnish Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; The Sun Varnish Company of Louisville Ky.; The Lilly Varnish Company of Indianapolis, Ind.; McCloskey Varnish Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Lindeman Wood Finishing Company, of Shelbyville, Ind.; the Adams & Elting Company, Chicago, Ill.; Valentine & Co., New York City; the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, New Milford, Conn.

George D. Wetherill & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; The Reliance Varnish Works, Newark, N. J.; The Blackburn Varnish Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Frank W. Thurston Varnish Company, Chicago, Ill.; The Grand Rapids Varnish Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; The National Varnish Company, Long Island City; The Standard Varnish Works, New York City; Mayer & Loewenstin, New York City; The Boston Varnish Company, Boston, Mass.; The Louisville Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky.; The Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.; The Marietta Paint & Color Company, Marietta, Ohio; The O'Neil Oil & Paint Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; The Grand Rapids Wood Finishing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; The Forbes Varnish Company, Cleveland, Ohio; The Lawrence-McFadden Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; The Rockford Varnish Company, Rockford, Ill.; The Charles R. Long, Jr., Company, Louisville, Ky.; Essex Varnish Co., Newark, N. J.

The Eagle Printing Ink Company, New York City; the Sigmund-Ullman Company, New York City, and J. M. Huber, New York City, manufacturers of printing ink.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA PRICES IN LONDON

The London market for sulphate of ammonia is broadening. Reports from one or two centers indicate that makers are booked up well ahead, and this position is rapidly becoming general. Fears as to a shortage for agricultural purposes, in view of the largely increased acreage, are not entertained in responsible quarters. and it is believed that adequate arrangements were made by the authorities last autumn. But the surplus available for export must in any case be of very meagre proportions. It is too early to indicate even approximately how the current year's output in terms of ammonia will compare with last year's.

Several new batteries of ovens will come into operation and the gas industry's quota is a difficult factor, with stringent economy a marked characteristic.

The average closing values are: Sulphate of ammonia, per ton—London (outside makes), £24 to £25; Leith £24 to £25; Hull, £24 to £25; Liverpool, £24 to £25; home consumption, £16 7s 6d."

Color & Dyestuff Markets

PRICES LOWER ON SLOW DEMAND

Imported Albumen an Exception Because of Increased Orders—Only Slight Fluctuations in Coal Tar Crudes—Intermediates Neglected and Offerings More Liberal

Prices at the close were lower for spot material than they were a week ago. On futures however, prices are holding up well because the inquiry from consumers is strong. Movement of stocks has been greatly facilitated by the removal of a number of embargoes.

Importers have lowered prices slightly for spot materials because considerable stocks are afloat. The supply of imported albumen is still inadequate to take care of the consumer demand and sellers are booking no additional orders. Gambier continues as the leader in the list of dye bases and dyewoods, and there is little indication that prices will be lowered since a number of large orders are yet to be filled.

Price fluctuations on coal tar crudes have not been material. There is plenty of benzol in the New York market, but little buying interest has been noticed and prices continue downward. Offerings of spot naphthalene are still scant in Eastern markets and sellers are maintaining the same high price levels. From one direction 12¾c a pound was heard for spot flake of a good grade which is the highest price heard here in years.

Little business has passed on phenol because the Government continues to take the bulk of the output. Xylol shows a slight improvement.

Intermediates seem to have been neglected. Benzoate of soda has featured this market in the downward movement of prices. Spot stocks are being offered more liberally. Both naphthionic and sulphanilic acids have declined and producers have again restricted their output. Aniline oil continues in good demand with spot stocks only moderate.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Spot supplies are scant. Arrivals from the Orient have been in fair quantity but the demand has been far in excess of the supply of the Chinese egg. Prices at the close were firm at $1.05 to $1.10 a pound for the imported egg; 65c to 70c a pound for the imported blood, and from 55c to 60c a pound for the domestic blood.

Cochineal—Prices are holding firm, because the inquiry has been strong. Sellers were asking from 54c to 56c a pound for the silver Teneriffe, with the gray black offered on spot and over the balance of the month at 54c to 55c a pound. The prevailing price of the rosy black is 55c to 58½c a pound. Very few offerings are being made on the fine Madras material.

Cutch—A fair demand is noted for all grades of cutch, and prices in the main are firm, but buying has not been heavy and lower prices were heard at the close. The majority of large consumers have lost interest because they consider prices too high. Closing quotations were 17½c to 19½c a pound for the Rangoon in boxes; 16c and 17½c a pound for deliveries in bales. Cutch extract is 12c to 15c a pound.

Divi Divi—Importers have lowered prices slightly. Shipments to arrive are quoted in the neighborhood of $62 to $65 a ton while the price for spot goods is maintained at $65 to $70 a ton, although small quantities may be picked up in this market at the inside price of $64 a ton.

Fustic—For spot material quotations ranged from $42 to $46 a ton, which are lower prices than those named a week ago. Prices are governed largely by the grade of wood offered. Young roots are available in this market at $35 to $40 a ton, but some shading is possible. The price of the chips ranges from 6c to 7c a pound. The majority of holders are not inclined to do much shading, although 5c a pound was heard. The solid closed firmly at 24½c to 25½c a pound and the 51 degree liquid at 15½c to 16¾c a pound.

Gambier—The market is steady with prices holding firm at about the same level. Stocks available for prompt business are said to be small, and arrivals are going into immediate consumption. For the common gambier sellers were quoting firmly at 22½c to 24½c a pound, which is a material advance. The plantation kind, however, may be had in limited quantities on spot at prices that range from 20c to 21c a pound. All cube gambier is unusually scarce and nominal quotations are 23½c to 25c a pound for cubes No. 1, and 21c to 21½c a pound for cubes No. 2.

Indigo—Supplies of most all grades of indigo are fair, but by no means abundant. The demand has improved slightly during the interval, but trading is not as active as was previously reported. For both Oudes and Kurpah quantities prevailing prices are $2.75 to $3.00 a pound. The Bengal is held firmly at $2.50 to $3.00 a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer. For the Guatemala figures are from $2.25 to $2.75 a pound, while the Madras grade is unchanged at $1.10 to $1.40 a pound. There is a good demand for the paste which is quoted on spot at 54c to 56c a pound.

Logwood—Prices are without change at $36 to $40 a ton for the logwood sticks from both Hayti and Mexico. Logwood chips are in good demand and prices are steady at unchanged levels of 2½c to 3¼c a pound. The solid extract is in good demand at former quotations of 19c to 24c a pound, the quantity governing the price. The 51-degree twaddle is unchanged at 8c to 10½c a pound.

Myrabolans—The local market appears practically bare of spot stocks of myrabolans, and prices are nominal at $60 to $65 a ton.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—The market continues weak. Prices for spot material range from 36c to 39c a gallon. The inquiry appears to be slightly better, but the volume of business has been light. The opinion was expressed that the Government might find a use for the large quantities of benzol available, and in that event the condition would immediately improve.

Naphthalene—Prices for prime flake naphthalene on the spot continue to rule high. Not in a long time has such a tight condition prevailed and there is nothing to indicate that the present situation will be immediately relieved as a number of large orders are yet to be filled. Closing figures were from 11⅛c@12¾c a pound for spot and nearby. The balls are in good demand with prices ranging from 13c to 14c a pound.

Phenol—Supplies are scant and where stocks are available prices are so high that users are buying only when in urgent need of stocks. Where figures were obtainable the range was 55c to 57½c a pound. The Government continues to seize supplies wherever found.

Toluol—Practically no toluol has been offered in the New York market during the week and prices are nominal at $5.75@$6.00 a gallon. Producers are turning over the bulk of their output to the Government and it is not thought that stocks will be released for general consumption for some time.

Xylol—A slight improvement has been noted on xylol, but prices are unchanged at 35c@50c a pound. Speculation on this material among dealers continues keen, and considerable stocks have changed hands. Supplies on the open market are not abundant, but seem to be in sufficient quantity to take care of more consumer business.

Intermediates

Acid, Naphthionic—The market is weak and while most sellers are asking $1.10@$1.20 a pound for the crude, and $1.40@$1.60 a pound for the refined, it is thought that these prices could be shaded on firm bids. Because of the lack of buying interest the production has been curtailed.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Prices have again declined on sulphanilic acid in sympathy with the weaker condition of naphthionic. It is thought that shading could be done even below the comparatively low prices heard at the close. Stocks were available on spot and over March at 31c@34c a pound for the crude, and 42c@44c a pound for the refined. There is a fair inquiry, but only small scattering orders have been placed during the week.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Trading has been in good volume on both the oil and the salts and in some quarters higher prices are heard on account of scant spot supplies. For the oil prices were 26¾c@28½c a pound, drums extra; salts 32½c to 33½c a pound. Buying has been heavy for some time and inquiries would indicate that the firm condition will continue.

Benzoate of Soda—Offerings are now being made more freely at $4.50 to $5.00 a pound for the soda and from $5.30 to $5.80 a pound for the acid, according to quantity. More consumer business could now be handled at the above prices. Users of the soda have been making large purchases here for some time and doubtless many are now supplied.

Benzaldehyde—Spot supplies in the open market are not large on account of the toluol situation. Closing prices were $4.50 to $5.50 a pound for the chlorine free, while material with a trace of chlorine was quoted at $2.50@$3.00 a pound, and the chlorine content from $2.40 to $2.50 a pound.

Dimethylaniline—An advance is noted in the price of dimethylaniline and it was not thought at the close that 64c a pound for spot stocks could be shaded. In some quarters holders are asking as high as 70c a pound, but as a rule 68c a pound is named as the outside figure. There are but few sellers of this material at the present time and with a steady demand firmness may be expected for some time.

Dinitrotoluol—Very little spot material is offered and prices are nominal at 60c a pound. There is a large consumer demand, but because of the tight condition few large additional orders are being booked.

Diphenylamine—Quotations for spot and nearby stocks are nominal at 90c to $1.10 a pound with some asking $1.05 a pound. Very little spot material is to be had in this market and business has been in small lots. Dealer speculation continues keen with wide price fluctuations heard in that quarter.

Para-Amidophenol—The situation is unchanged from that of a week ago with closing prices steady and firm at $4.00@$4.50 for the base and from $4.50 to $5.00 a pound for the hydrochloride. There is not a great deal of buying interest, but sellers are holding prices firm because of the improvement noted in inquiries.

Dyestuff Notes

A statement issued by the British Calico Printers Association for the year 1917 shows a net profit of £263,000; £283,000 for depreciation and a balance of £252,000, compared with the previous year's net profit of £314,000; £183,000 for depreciation and a balance of £277,000.

The Bradford Dyers Association of England has issued its 1917 statement which shows a net profit of £811,000 and a reserve of £1,030,000. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, with a bonus of 7½ per cent. For the previous year the net profit was £801,000, the reserve £919,000 and a division of 10 per cent. was declared, with a bonus of 5 per cent.

The ratio of tonnage of coke plants to maximum capacity was 70.6 per cent. during the week ended January 26 and 70.8 per cent. during the following week. Lack of coal resulting from continued congestion of the railways was the principal factor limiting production. For this cause alone the by-product plants of the country failed to realize in actual output one-fourth (24.1 per cent) of their combined capacity. Inadequate transportation may be said to have cost the country approximately 125,000 tons of by-product coke during the week. Even more serious than the loss of coke was the interruption of the production of benzol, toluol and ammonia, which are essential to the manufacture of high explosives.

SWAN & FINCH CO. CELEBRATES

The Swan & Finch Company, which has expanded from a business of a few thousand dollars a year in whale oil in 1853 to a world-wide business in scientific lubricants today, has just celebrated its sixty-fifth anniversary. The company started its business in February, 1853, in a small building at 44 Water street, New York. The main plant today at Bayway, N. J., covers 15 acres, with piers at which tank steamers and even ocean-going vessels can dock.

The original business of the Swan & Finch Company consisted in marketing illuminating oils and lubricants derived from fish, whale and other animal oils. It was among the first to refine menhaden fish oil, and is today the largest concern in the world in this line of business. When the use of refined petroleum for lubricating purposes was discovered, the company began to handle mineral oils and to manufacture lubricating greases with mineral oil contents. Since then, the company has developed special lubricants for railroad and other engineering work, which have been marketed extensively throughout the world.

The Dodge & Olcott Company, of this city, announces the following new board of officers: Francis E. Dodge, honorary president; Francis H. Sloan, president; Christian Beilstein, first vice-president; Arthur Olcott Booth, second vice-president; Russell R. Sloan, secretary, F. F. Dodge, treasurer; J. H. Howe, general manager.

Heavy Chemical Markets

EMBARGOES ON CHEMICALS LIFTED

Stocks Moving More Freely as Weather Conditions Improve—Caustic Soda Lower, But Soda Ash Remains Firm—Supplies of Acid Still Limited

Caustic soda declined, but soda ash failed to respond in sympathy. Trading in all of the important items has been brisk and the tendency of prices has been upward. With the lifting of embargoes, movement of stocks toward consumers has been accelerated.

Where prices were obtainable on acetic, higher levels were named for both spot and forward positions. Muriatic, nitric, sulphuric, cresylic, oxalic and all of the other acids remain scarce, and prices are nominal. Heavy Government buying is the main reason advanced for the tight condition.

The demand for all varieties of alums is steady. Prices have not fluctuated materially for spot goods, but because of the good inquiry sellers are bullish concerning forward positions. Bleaching powder continues firm. Inferior grades, and small odd lots in the hands of speculators are responsible for the lower prices heard. All sales of acetate of lime continue to be made under Government supervision and with the spot market practically bare of stocks prices are entirely nominal. No important price changes have been reported on copper sulphate. The demand is steady and prices are holding firm.

The firmer condition, previously reported on lead acetate continues to hold. There has been a steady movement of magnesite Eastward, from the coast, during the week, and although the freight congestion is less acute, the cost of bringing stocks across the continent is just as great, and sellers in New York have not lowered their price. Available supplies of caustic potash are still light, and prices are firm. The Japanese prussiates are in steady demand. Saltpetre is moving in good volume to domestic consumers, and because of a heavy demand from foreign countries, the condition is firm. Brimstone, carbonate of potash, copperas and chlorate of soda have held their own with the price tendency upward.

Acid, Acetic—There are limited offers of low test material reported. Some 28 per cent. test was available at the close in the West at 6¼c a pound, but in New York prices are ranging from 6¾c to 7⅛c a pound for this degree. Nominal prices of the 56 per cent. are from 11c to 11¼c a pound; 14⅛c@14¼c a pound for the 70 per cent. test; 20¾c@22c a pound for the 80 per cent. and 37½c to 38c a pound for the glacial.

Acid, Muriatic—Nominal prices at the close for muriatic acid were 2¾c@3¼c a pound for the 20 degree, and 2½c the inside figure. The 22 degree test is unchanged at 3¼c@3¾c a pound, with the maximum quotation 4c. With the exception of small parcels of the 20 degree the market is practically bare of spot stocks. The Government continues to take over the bulk of the production.

Acid, Nitric—Users are inquiring for all degrees of nitric in all positions, but makers are not quoting freely. Prices closed at former levels of 7½c@7¾c a pound for the 36 per cent. test, 7¾c@8⅛c a pound for the 38 degree nitric; 9½c@10c a pound for the 40 degree, and from 9¾c@10½c a pound for the 42 degree. The leading makers of nitric are still out of the market.

Acid, Sulphuric—The bulk of the business has been between dealers as there is not a great deal of spot material available. Prices closed slightly higher at $41.00@$42.00 a ton for the 66 degree material, and from $35.00 to $37.00 a ton for the 60 degree test, drums extra, in each case.

Alums—Prices on all alums have been well maintained. Some trouble was experienced in moving stocks, but the situation has improved. Sellers were quoting firmly at 4¼c@4¾c a pound for the ammonium lump; 7¾c@8½c a pound for potassium lump; 21½c @22¼c a pound for the potassium chrome and 18½c @19½c a pound for the ammonium chrome, according to quantity.

Aluminum Sulphate—Very little material is available in this market and because the demand is large and constant sellers are quoting firmly at previous levels, with slightly higher prices named in some quarters. It is doubtful if 2¼c a pound could now be shaded for the commercial, or low grade, and up to 2¾c a pound is heard as the outside price. For the high grade, or iron free, quotations are from 2⅞c to 3¼c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—Supplies are not abundant. The Government has been making large purchases. Sales were reported at 2½c@2¾c a pound. For stocks in small export drums prices have ranged from 3c to 4c a pound.

Calcium Acetate—Not in years has the condition on acetate of lime been as tight as it is at present. The largest producers say that the Government is supervising the distribution of stocks and it is only in cases where special permits are obtained that regular customers are able to get supplies. While former prices of $6.00@$6.05 per hundred pounds continue to be heard, these figures are nominal because of the small volume of business.

Copper Sulphate—A rumor was current that outside manufacturers had advanced their asking price above that now prevailing for the standard brands. Nichols brand, however, was still available at the close on spot at 9½c@9¾c a pound, while offers of other brands, 99 per cent. large crystals were reported at 9¼c a pound and upwards.

Lead Acetate—The heavy consumer demand continues. Closing figures were firm at 12¾c@13½c a pound for the brown sugar; 16½c@17½c a pound for the white crystals; 15¾c@16¼c a pound for the broken cakes, and 16¼c@17½c a pound for the granulated.

Magnesite—Buying has been unusually heavy on all grades of magnesite and figures named a week ago remain firm at $65 a ton for the ground at New York, and the calcined or dead at $40 a ton, California.

Potash, Caustic—Spot supplies of caustic potash are light, and in most quarters prices named are nominal. The consumer call has been steady and makers are working over time in an endeavor to keep pace with the demand. Prices for spot and over March were 81¾c@82¼c a pound for the 88-92 per cent. material, and for the lowest test 63½c@64½c a pound.

Potassium, Prussiate—Supplies here are light and importers say that only a small proportion of the stocks that are arriving from Japan are reaching the open market. The yellow was quoted at $1.25@$1.30 a pound, and the red at $2.25@$2.60 a pound, spot and to arrive during March.

Saltpetre—A steady volume of business has been reported on all grades of saltpetre and prices are holding firm and quotably unchanged. Sellers are asking 28½c @29c a pound for the granulated; 29c@29½c a pound for the powdered, and from 31¼c to 31½c a pound for the refined or crystals.

Soda, Caustic—Although sales of spot carlots were reported at 5¼c a pound, one reliable dealer said that large sales had passed at 4⅞c a pound, with indications pointing to a further decline. Spot offerings are more liberal and on firm bids the last named figure could be shaded. Prices on forward positions range from 4¾c to 5¼c a pound.

Soda Ash—Offers of light ash in bags were reported at around 3c a pound, but on firm bids probably 2⅞c a pound would be accepted. Barrels of light ash from warehouses continue to be quoted at 3¼c a pound and up, with shading possible on firm bids. Dense ash in barrels has been available at 4c, with offerings at the close quite liberal at this figure. The soda ash situation is decidedly firm as compared with caustic soda, as supplies are light and the demand strong.

Sodium Nitrate—Arrivals of nitrate of soda at this port from Chile are light, and prices firm with some dealers naming slightly higher figures than prevailed a week ago. For the crude material the range is now from $4.50 to $4.75 per hundred pounds, and for the refined 6½c a pound.

BUSINESS BREVITIES

The George H. Segal Company, 139 Logan street, Jersey City, N. J., is considering plans for the reconstruction of its chemical manufacturing plant recently destroyed by fire.

The Trans-Atlantic Chemical Corporation, Linden, N. J., is building a new addition to its plant at Elizabeth Avenue and Styles Street, in connection with improvements and alterations in three of its manufacturing buildings.

The Scobel-Miller Chemical Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., manufacturer of chemicals, etc., has filed notice with the Public Service Commission of an increase in its capital from $10,000 to $20,000 to provide for expansion.

Harry S. Davis, senior member of the Baltimore firm of Davis & Davis, extensive dealers in botanicals, died at his home there February 21, after a protracted illness. Poor health, in fact, caused his retirement from active pursuits about five years ago.

The United States Government is about to establish at Stump Point, Cecil County, Maryland, on a farm of 1,000 acres, a big plant for the manufacture of poisonous gases used in warfare. The site was selected, it is said, because of its close proximity to the Harford proving grounds, established for the testing of ordnance. Details about the character of the gas to be manufactured and the cost of the plant are being withheld, but it is said that the plant will call for the expenditure of a large sum.

NEW MEMBERS OF MERCHANTS' ASS'N.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, 145 Front street, manufacturing chemist, of which Chas. A. Loring is General Manager was elected to membership in the Merchants' Association of New York at the meeting held February 21. At the same meeting, The Williams Commission Company, 25 Beaver street, import-export brokers and commission merchants in foreign and domestic vegetable, animal and fish oils, tallow and greases was also elected to membership. George A. Williams is Vice-President of the company.

In The Chemical Field

The Monsanto Chemical Works is to erect an addition to its plant at St. Louis costing $10,000.

The Seminole Chemical Company of Manhattan has been incorporated with a capitalization of $100,000 by M. Suesskind, L. and I. J. Joseph, No. 1,421 Madison ave.

Herbert Starkey, Bustleton, Pa., president of the Starkey Produce Company, has been appointed nitrate of soda distributor for Philadelphia County to operate in agricultural work.

A report from Cincinnati says the Chemical Products Company has leased the four-story building, with 20,000 square feet of floor space,at 416 to 422 Poplar street. It was originally a part of the Werk Soap Company and was leased for five years.

The British American Chemical Company, 52 Vanderbilt avenue, New York, is considering the erection of additions to its proposed new works at Ridgefield Park, N. J., recently acquired by the company, and formerly occupied by the Tennessee Copper Company. C. F. Blackmore is purchasing agent.

The H-acid building at the plant of the Merrimac Chemical Works, Woburn, Mass., was recently destroyed by fire which followed an explosion in the plant. The destroyed structure contained several zinc vats, and the loss is estimated to be about $10,000

The American Alloy & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000 to engage in the manufacture of chemicals and allied specialties. G. A. Green, J. L. Boyle, F. L. Riley, G. H. Beesmeyler, B. J. Quinn, F. L. Riley, A. J. Morse, and J. I. Stevens, Los Angeles, are the directors.

A cablegram from Consul General Skinner, London, says a further order was issued February 15, effective the 16th, known as copper sulphate order 1918, fixing maximum prices sulphate copper, including bluestone, blue vitriol, delivery January, February, 1918, £48 per ton; March, April, £50; May, August, inclusive, £52.

The Ironton Portland Cement Company is erecting a potash-recovery plant. The dust from 2,000 barrels of cement will be handled daily. When it was ascertained that the escaping dust from Potlarnd cement plants carried a fair percentage of potash, experiments were undertaken by the Western Peccipation Company. A year's trial has resulted in a greater income from potash than from cement.

Annatto paste, made from annatto seeds which are grown in the British West Indies, is used principally for coloring butter and cheese and only to a very small and unimportant extent in dyeing. Annatto is grown in Jamaica to some extent. Should there be any future for this dye, and the cultivation of the plant extended, it would be an easy matter to obtain the product as a factory for the purpose would be a simple affair. After the dye is extracted seeds might possibly be used for oil production and as cattle food.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

DEMAND FOR PHARMACEUTICALS STRONGER

Many Products Becoming Scarce Owing to Limited Supplies of Raw Materials—Opium, Mercury and Acetphenetidin Lower—Spice Situation Serious.

Larger inquiries were noted for spot supplies of numerous drugs and pharmaceuticals, but buyers are conservative, displaying little inclination to depart from the policy of filling only current requirements.

France is tightening its hold on shipping and all merchantmen are to be commandeered on March 10. The decree is said to be practically on the same lines as that issued by the United States. The American embargo on imports and exports has seriously interfered with the freight movement at this port, as applications for import licenses must be sent to Washington.

Opium registered a sharp decline. Mercury was reduced $10 a flask. Acetphenetidin is lower.

Balsams were firmly sustained. Barks and roots were quiet. Seeds and herbs were active and the market is tending upward. Celery seed is higher. Spices continue unsettled and the situation is acute. No one is quoting on deliveries beyond May. Prices of medicinal gums have been firmly maintained.

Essential oils are becoming stronger under more active inquiries, with price revisions for oils of geranium, African rose and wintergreen.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Aloes Gum, Curacoa, Powdered, ½c
Aloin, U. S. P., 2c
Cassia Buds, ½c
Celery Seed, 2½c
Cocoa Butter, 1c
Codliver Oil, Newfoundland, $3
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 5c
Laurel Leaves, ½c
Oil of Geranium, African Rose, 35c
Oil of Wintergreen, 25c
Snake Root, Canadian, 6c
Turmeric Root, Aleppey, Madras, China, ½c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 25c
Arnica Flowers, Whole, 30c
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1c
Colombo Root, Whole, 3c
Cresol, U. S. P., 2c
Formaldehyde, 1c
Ginger, Jamaica Bleached, ½c
Glycerin, C. P., 1½c
Gum Arabic, Amber Sorts, 5c
Mercury, Flasks, $10
Opium, $1.50
Sage, Greek, 2c
Salol, U. S. P., 15c
Silver Nitrate, ¼c

Acetanilid, C. P.—Producers are practically sold up and regular quotations closed unchanged at 80c@81c a pound. In some quarters sellers are naming 82c @83c a pound for prompt delivery at which figures sales were reported.

Acetphenetidin—Prices were lowered 25c a pound owing to aggressive selling. Offerings were made at $4.50 to $5 a pound.

Alcohol Grain—In the absence of demand makers repeated former prices, $4.90 for 188 proof and at $4.94 a gallon for 190 proof.

Aloes Gum, Curacao—Scant supplies and a steady inquiry for powdered caused an advance of ½c a pound. Spot lots are held firmly at 14½c@15c a pound for immediate delivery.

Aloin, U. S. P.—Prices for powdered lots are firmer owing to curtailment of stocks and a stronger market for the crude material. Holders are quoting 2c higher to 82c@84c a pound for spot parcels.

Arnica Flowers—With a fair accumulation of spot stocks prices weakened registering a decline of about 30c a pound. Offerings have been more numerous at $1.30@$1.40 a pound for whole and from $1.40@$1.50 a pound for powdered lots on the spot.

Balsam Tolu—Some holders have advanced spot quotations to $1.25 a pound but sales were reported at $1.05 with the trend upward in response to smaller supplies from the primary market. In most quarters from $1.05@$1.10 was named toward the close of the market.

Camphor—American refined in bulk is held at 92½c. Japanese refined, 2½-pound slabs, is quoted at 92½c a pound on the spot. Advices from Japan say that prices advanced owing to active inquiries from celluloid makers.

Castor Oil—Owing to exceedingly light offerings of spot parcels, prices closed firmer. Leading crushers, having sold their output, have withdrawn from the market. Dealers are offering spot lots of No. 1 U. S. P. oil at 36c a pound for supplies in barrels while sellers of Oriental oil are quoting 28c@29c. Supplies of Japanese refined oil in tanks to arrive are held at 25c@25½c a pound.

Cassia Buds—Owing to further decrease in stocks, spot prices were raised ½c a pound. Offerings were limited, at 19½c@20½c a pound.

Celery Seed—Lack of arrivals led to an advance of 2½c a pound for spot parcels. Importers are asking 33c@34c a pound, with offerings limited to small quantities.

Chloroform—A steadier tone pervades the market owing to higher offerings by second hands. Manufacturers repeated former quotations ranging from 70c @75c a pound for spot U. S. P. supplies. Second hand offerings included small lots at 65c@67c a pound.

Cocoa Butter—The market for spot supplies in bulk closed firmer under a further decrease in stocks showing a gain of 1c a pound. Importers are quoting 30c@31c a pound for spot parcels.

Codeine—With the Government demand making inroads in the supply prices closed a shade firmer. Makers quote $8.05 an ounce for sulphate supplies.

Codliver Oil—Newfoundland oil is in moderate supply and predictions are freely made by refiners that prices will be much higher. Sellers are quoting $82 @$85 a barrel for Newfoundland as to brand while Norwegian oil remains firm at $125@$155 a barrel. The loss of some 200 bbls. of Newfoundland oil on the Florizel caused an advance of $3 to $85@$90 a barrel.

Colombo Root—Prices eased off 3c a pound under freer offerings. Whole root is quoted at 23c@24c a pound for immediate delivery.

Cresol, U. S. P.—Holders are offering spot supplies at 18c@19½c a pound, which is an advance of 2c. There were few sales.

Dragon's Blood—The increased scarcity of stocks in reeds caused a firmer market. In some quarters importers refused to book orders below $4, showing a gain of 5c over recent sales. Others quoted $4.20 a pound.

Epsom Salt—Spot parcels of U. S. P. are held at 3½c but on firm bids purchases were possible at 3¼c a pound. The situation has strengthened.

Formaldehyde—The market was neglected and prices declined 1c a pound. Sellers offered spot goods more liberally at 19c@20c a pound for immediate delivery.

Glycerin, C. P.—Eastern refiners lowered quotations 1½c to 66c in drums and 67½c a pound in cans because of price shading by second hands. Western refiners also lowered quotations.

Gum Arabic—Arrivals by the steamer Bankdale from Marseilles included 1,200,000 lbs of gum arabic. Offerings were made at 50c@52c for firsts and 30c@31c a pound for amber sorts, firsts showing a decline of 5c a pound.

Menthol—Owing to a steady demand for Japanese spot lots the market closed a shade firmer. Importers, however, quoted $3.25@$3.30 a pound. Advices from Kobe, Japan, state that the production of menthol for this year will be fifty per cent. smaller than in 1917.

Mercury—The trend of the market is easier owing to larger arrivals. Offerings were made at a decline of $10 a flask of 75 pounds. Leading selling agents are quoting $115 per flask for immediate delivery.

Morphine—The demand continues brisk owing to Government requirements. Parcels for immediate delivery are scarce. Makers quote former prices on the bulk basis of $12.80 an ounce for the sulphate.

Oil of Geranium—African rose oil was advanced 35c a pound. Leading handlers are quoting $5.75 while in some quarters $5.85 a pound is named.

Oil of Rosemary—Handlers offered limited quantities at 85c@90c a pound for French supplies.

Oil of Wintergreen—Spot parcels of true leaves of oil closed at an advance of 25c a pound. Sellers are asking $4.50@$4.90 a pound.

Opium—Importers named $32@$35 for ground and powdered spot supplies. Persian gum is quoted at $27 @$30 a pound, a decline of $1.50 a pound, owing to an accumulation of supplies.

Potassium Permanganate—Limited offerings for immediate delivery led to a firmer market. Holders quoted $4@$4.20 a pound for spot lots of U. S. P.

Quinine—The spot market is quiet but firm, domestic makers quoting 75c an ounce in bulk.

Resorcin, U. S. P.—Sellers are asking $9, but shading is possible on firm bids.

Salol, U. S. P.—Makers lowered quotations 15c to $1.50 a pound. Second hands offered lots at $1.80 a pound.

Silver Nitrate—In response to a lower market for silver, prices were reduced ¼c an ounce for nitrate of silver. Manufacturers are quoting 54⅞c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces and over.

Snake Root, Canadian—Prices closed higher owing to curtailment in spot stocks. Sellers raised prices 6c to 40c@45c a pound for natural and 46c@51c a pound for stripped root.

WILL MANUFACTURE PRO-CAINE

The Farbwerke-Hoechst Company and the Rector Chemical Company, both of which are controlled by Herman Metz of New York, have been licensed by the Federal Trade Commission under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act to manufacture and sell Novocain under the new trade name of "Procaine." Novocain was a German product which has become almost unobtainable since the war. It is a local anaesthetic used extensively in surgery in place of cocaine and said to be free from the habit forming effects of cocaine. The American formula for "Procaine" is said to be identical with that of the German product.

Finds Opium Substitute

Another medical discovery ranking with phenolsulphonephthalein, now extensively used in the American and Allied armies to determine whether a patient has an affection of the kidneys or not and detecting other disease symptoms, is announced from Baltimore. It is the application of a product called benzyl acetate or benzyle benzoate as a local auto-spasmodic and a substitute for opium, or any one of its derivatives, or cocaine, heroin, and other narcotic alkaloids. The substance itself is not new, having been known for years, but it is the discovery of its peculiar properties in causing a relaxation of the muscles and producing the same effect as any of the narcotics mentioned, but without their ill results, that constitutes its importance.

As in the case of phenolsulphonephthalein, the discovery was made by a member of the Johns Hopkins Hospital staff, Dr. David I. Macht, lecturer on pharmacology and instructor in medicine at the Medical School. Dr. Macht had noted that in every instance of relaxation produced by opium there was present the benzyle group, though with the addition of other groups, and he succeeded in demonstrating that it was the benzyle group which produced the effect of muscle relaxation, that made the opiates valuable in cases of kidney colic, cholera morbus and other affections that involved violent contraction especially of the smooth muscles of the intestines. The other groups seemingly were responsible for the hypnotic effect of the opiates. This led Dr. Macht to the conclusion that if he could find a substance which contained only the benzyle group he could obtain the beneficial effect of the opiates without their disadvantages and unfavorable reactions. To find such a substance he entered upon a long series of experiments, continued for many months.

Like phenolsulphonephthalein, benzyle benzoate is a coal tar derivative and has long been used as a vehicle for fine perfumes, tending to prevent excessively free evaporation and the rapid dissipation of odors. It has also found extensive employment in other industrial arts.

U. S. TO MAKE ACID IN CANADA

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company of Canada announced at the annual meeting, recently, that the United States Government will finance the erection and operation in Canada of a plant for the manufacture of acetic acid on a large scale.

It is understood that work will start immediately on the new acetic plant, which will be a duplicate of the plant presently owned and operated by the Smawinigan Company through its subsidiary, the Canadian Electro Products Company.

As the new plant will be financed by the United States Government, and its affairs will therefore be separate from those of Canadian Electro Products, it is probable that a new subsidiary company will be incorporated immediately.

The United States Government has ordered the following medical supplies for the month of February from the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pa.: 500 bottles fluid extractum ipecacuanhae, half pint size, $1.82; 5,000 bottles hydrargyri iodidum, flavum, 10 mgm. tablets, 500 in glass bottle, 20c; 1,500 tubes hyoscinae hydrobromidum, 0.5 mgm. hypodermic tablets, 12c; 500 bottles tinctura cantharidis, one-quarter pint size, 30c; 8,000 jars unguentum hydrargyri chloride mitis, 2 pounds in glass jar, $2.25; 2,000 tubes quininae hydrochlorosulphas, 32 mgm. hypodermic tablets, 8½c.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	—	— .80
Acetone	lb.	.35	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
*Aconitine, ⅛-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	—	— .57
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.93
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.05
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.35	— 1.37
97 p.c.	gal.	1.40	— 1.42
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.70	— .71
188 proof	gal.	.71	— .72
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .32
Sweet	lb.	.29	— .30
Meal	lb.	.34	— .35
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.82	— .84
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
*Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.kegs,powd	lb.	.11½	— .12
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .21
Needle powder	lb.	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .70
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .34
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
White	lb.	.16	— .16¼
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P.,1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.45	— .80
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.35	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.85	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.30
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

SODIUM SULPHIDE
FUSED & CRYSTALS
BORAX - Powdered
POTASH ALUM (Iron Free)
ALL BELOW THE MARKET.
CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	—12.75
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 7.55
Phosphate	oz.	15 00	—15.75
Sulphate	oz.	16.00	—16.40
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd. bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .92½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .93½
16's in 1-lb. carton		—	— .96
24's in 1-lb cartons	lb.	—	— .96½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .97
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .93
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	— .92½
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.94	— .98
Powdered	lb.	1.18	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars	lb.	—	— 1.50
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14½	— .17
Chloroform, drums	lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.45	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.30	— .31
Cases, fingers	lb.	.30½	— .31½
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—10.05
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.05
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 7.55
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.05
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	.45	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.26	— .29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Spanish Apples		.29	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	23.75	—24.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .54½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .54
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .19½
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.41	— .42
Jewelers large	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Small	lb.	1.30	— 1.34

*Nominal.

Cuttlefish Bone, French	lb.	.39	— .41
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .59
Reeds	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.70
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.77	— .80
Spanish	lb.	.77	— .80
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .27
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .34
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.19	— .20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.37	— 1.42
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	—	— .66
C P. in cans	lb.	—	— .67½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.64	— .65
Saponification, loose	lb.	.51	— .51½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.46	— .46½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	2.55	— 2.80
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.75	—21.75
Guarana	lb.	.94	— .99
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	—	— —
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.46	— .56
Russian	lb.	4.45	— 4.95
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Kola Nuts, Wst Indies	lb.	.14	— .15
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.34	— .39
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.44	— .49
Lead Iodide, U.S.P	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.25	— 3.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.90	— .95
Small flake	lb.	.75	— .77
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	—115.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p. c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride,1-oz.v.oz.		—	—18.05
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.24	— .25
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	22.00	—22.50
Grain Cab	oz.	18.75	—19.00
Tonquin	oz.	34.00	—35.00
Druggists	oz.	30.00	—32.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—28.00
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—28.50
Granular	lb.	—	—30.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—30.50
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.43	— .44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09½	— .10
Snow White	lb.	.12	— .12½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v...gr.		—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Bicarb.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32..
Procain, oz. bottles	oz.	—	— 6.20
5 gr. bottles		—	— 1.40
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.85	— .87
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.,	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.39	— .40
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	25.00	—27.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	22.00	— 23.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— —
Ground	lb.	—	— —
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.40	—37.50
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—37.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .54⅛
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.38	— .41
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	4.35	— 4.50
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd.,bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .90
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,¼vial	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.51	— .52
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots		1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	12.95	—13.95
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour com'l	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.40
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05	— 4.25
Tamarinds	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Kegs	per keg	3.70	— 3.80
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.62	— .62½
Casks	lb.	.67	— .68½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .59
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	15.75	—16.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.23¼	— .25
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.75	— .80
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.75
Artificial	lb.	.06	— .07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.75	— .80
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.23
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls. lb.		.41	— .44

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.11	— .12½
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.37½	— .38
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex. Toluol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.54	— .55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .61
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	— .58
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.55	— .56
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.75	— .75¾
Powdered	lb.	.75½	— .76
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys		.02¾	— .03⅛
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst.,, bbls.	lb.	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.35
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .27
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .80
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½	— .79

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—15.00
Artificial, chlorine traces.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Free from chlorine	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Rectified	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Bergamot	lb.	5.60	— 5.75
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native,cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Lead Free	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.30
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.18	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.52	— .54
Java	lb.	.75	— .77
Cloves, cans	lb.	—	— 3.25
Bottles	lb.	3.30	— 3.35
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.55	— .65
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Bourbon	lb.	—	— 5.75
Turkish	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
uniper Berries, rect.	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Twice rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.25	— 5.75
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.65	— 1.10
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.97½	— 1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Distilled	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Linaloe	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mustard, natural	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60.00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	80.00	—90.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.60	— 2.85
Orris Concrete	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.25	— .30
Patchouli	lb.	26.00	—30.00
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.15	— 1.25

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Bulk	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.70	— 2.85
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	24.50	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—14.00
West Indian	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	—	— 1.65
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .29
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
White, French	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	— —
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.50	— 4.90
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	9.00	— 9.25
Wormwood	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	—15.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	—	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Imported	lb.	—	—16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .68
South American	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.90	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Peru	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Tolu	lb.	1.05	— 1.25

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.59	— .65
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.28	— .30
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.22	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	—	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.13	— .14
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.11	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.08	— .09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Broken	lb.	.72	— .76
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— 1.00
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.14	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	— .12
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08	— .08½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .12
Mezereon	lb.	.20½	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05¼	— .07
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .12½
Northern	lb.	.14	— .15
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.39	— .40
Soap, whole	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.10½	— .11
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .46
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.08	— .09
White Poplar	lb.	.03¼	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.11	— .15
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .40
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.10	— .12
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.60	— 5.70
Cuts	lb.	3.45	— 3.85
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.70	— 3.90
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Green label	lb.	1.30	— 1.40

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
XX	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Fish	lb.	.12	— .13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.32	— .35
Juniper	lb.	.06	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12½	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.16	— .18
*Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	—	— 1.25
German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian	lb.	.43	— .45
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .35
Closed	lb.	.39	— .40
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .38
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.45	— .50
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.17	— .18
Select	lb.	.29	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Without leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poppy, red	lb.	.98	— 1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.53	— .59
Saffron, American	lb.	.47	— .50
Valencia	lb.	13.00	—13.45
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .52
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	—	— 2.00
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	—	— .75
Mastic	lb.	.69	— .80
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.50	— .52
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	11.50	—12.00
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppy firsts	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Seconds	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Thirds	lb.	1.40	— 1.70

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.25	— .30
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	— .20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.33	— 1.38
Long	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
American	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.19	— .21
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.09¼	— .10¼
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.19	— .20
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.44	— .45
*Imported	lb.	—	— .60
Eucalyptus	lb.	.09½	— .11
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.20	— .21
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	— .11½
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.20	— .22
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.25	— .28
Laurel	lb.	.14	— .14½
Life Everlasting	lb.	—	— .09
Liverwort	lb.	.46	— .49
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .10
Matico	lb.	.27	— .30
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Patchouli	lb.	.73	— .80
Pennyroyal	lb.	.15½	— .24
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.12	— .15
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.10	— 7.40
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.13	— .14
Rue	lb.	—	— .55
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.23	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.19	— .19½
Savory	lb.	.19½	— .20
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.79	— .82
Half Leaf	lb.	.66	— .73
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .41
Tinnevelly	lb.	.12½	— .20
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Squaw Vine	lb.	.25	— .27
Skullcap	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20½	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.70	— .78
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.14	— .15
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.15	— .16
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.80
Berberis, aq.	lb.	—	— .16
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Beth	lb.	.16	— .20
Blood	lb.	.20	— .23

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.27	— .30
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .50
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .24
American	lb.	.16	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.40	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.15	— .18
Blue	lb.	.08	— .10
Colchicum	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Colombo, whole	lb.	.23	— .24
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.15	— .16
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.40	— .42
American	lb.	.35	— .38
Doggrass Dom.-Rock Co.	lb.	.75	— .95
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.28	— .32
Echinacea	lb.	.30	— .32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.13	— .15
Gentian	lb.	.16	— .16½
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Northwestern	lb.	15.00	—18.00
Southern	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	— 5.35
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Powdered	lb.	3.25	— 3.36
Rio	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.48	— .51
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .54
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	— .90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17¼	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, American	lb.	.40	— .50
Manaca	lb.	.25	— .27
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.60	— 2.65
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.20	— .21
Verona	lb.	.17	— .18
Finger	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Pareira Brava	lb.	.35	— .40
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.41	— .42
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.06½	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.26	— .27
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	— .78
American	lb.	.20	— .22
Mexican	lb.	.58	— .65
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .83
Southern	lb.	.90	— .95
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	— .50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.15	— .18
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada natural	lb.	.40	— .45
Stripped	lb.	.46	— .51
Spikenard	lb.	.30	— .40
Squill, white	lb.	.13	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.12	— .14
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.12	— .13
China	lb.	.08	— .08½
Madras	lb.	.09½	— .10¼
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.33	— .39
True (Aletris)	lb.	.40	— .43
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Japanese	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	— .14
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	— .11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.24	— .24½
Star	lb.	.30½	— .31½
Caraway, African	lb.	.56	— .57
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Celery	lb.	.33	— .34
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	— .18½
Malta	lb.	.17½	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.18¾	— .18½
Morocco	lb.	.16½	— .16¾
Dill	lb.	.21	— .21½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14½	— .15
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	14.00	—14.25
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11¾	— .11¾
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07	— .08
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	— .15¾
California, brown	lb.	.16	— .16¾
Japanese	lb.	.11	— .11½
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16¾	— .17½
English, yellow	lb.	.20	— .21
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Parsley	lb.	.17¾	— .19½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian, blue	lb.	.70	— .71
Indian	lb.	.42	— .42½
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.09½	— .11½
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10¼
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Kombe	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06½	— .06⅝
Small	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Worm, American	lb.	.05¾	— .07
Levant	lb.	.59	— .64

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.27	— .28
China, Selected, as	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Saigon genuine	lb.	.48½	— .49
Capsicum, African	lb.	.15	— .16
Japan	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cassia Buds	lb.	.19½	— .20½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Mombasa	lb.	.23	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.27	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.52	— .53
Zanzibar	lb.	.48	— .50
Ginger, African	lb.	.14¼	— .14½
Cochin	lb.	.19	— .21
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.23½	— .24
Unbleached	lb.	.16	— .21
Japan	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.52	— .53
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	— .47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.26	— .26½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.20	— .26½
Spanish	lb.	.23	— .26½
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23½	— .24
White	lb.	.29½	— .30
Pimento	lb.	.06¾	— .06⅞

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.60	— .65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	— .40
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	— .46
*Candelilla	lb.	.43	— .45
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.70	— .75
No. 1	lb.	.71	— .74
No. 2	lb.	.61	— .63
No. 3	lb.	.53	— .55
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.18	— .20
Japan	lb.	.17½	— .18
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
*Green	lb.	.85	— .95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.88	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22½	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .27

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p. c.	lb.	.06¼	— .07
56 p.c.	lb.	.11	— .12¼
70 p.c.	lb.	.14½	— .15¾
80 p.c.	lb.	.20¾	— .22
Glacial	lb.	.37½	— .38
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Potash, lump	lb.	.07¾	— .08½
Chrome	lb.	.21	— .22½
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .03
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06¾	— .07¾
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.19	— .20
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Lump	lb.	.17	— .18½
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	—90.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
*Calcium Acetate,	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	28.00	—30.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.25
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13¼
White cryst.	lb.	.16	— .16¾
Broken Cakes	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Granulated	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .34
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	—44.00
f. o. b. N. Y	lb.	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03⅛
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	— .04
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	— .09
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09¾	— .10⅛
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44	— .45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83½	— .84¼
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.68	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.41½	— .42½
Powdered	lb.	.41	— .42
Muriate, basis 80p.c. perton	ton	350.00	—375.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.25	— 2.60
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.28½	— .29
Refined	lb.	.31¾	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.90	— 2.95
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 4.00
Caustic, dom., 75 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.90	— 5.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.10	— 8.40
*Sodium Bichromate	lb.	Nominal	
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lbs.	1.15	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20½
Cyanide	lb.	.38	— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.40	— 4.50
Refined	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.03¾	— .04
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.37½	— .38½
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.25
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Sulphide, 60-65p.c. cryst.	lb.	.04¼	— .05¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.00
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	Nominal	
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	41.00	—42.00
Oleum	ton	75.00	—90.00
Battery Acid, car'sper 100	lbs.	3.00	— 3.50

*Nominal.

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.31	— .34
Refined	lb.	.39	— .41
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.26¼	— .28⅛
Aniline Salts	lb.	.32½	— .33½
Aniline for red	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	— 5.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.36	— .39
*Benzol (90 p.c.)	gal.	.35	— .36½
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorabenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	— .14
Diethylaniline	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.64	— .68
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .56
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.59	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.11½	— .12¾
Balls	lb.	.13¾	— .14½
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.65	— 1.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.62	— .65
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p.Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Phenol	lb.	.55	— .57½
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	4.70	— 5.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —

* Nominal.

Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	— 2.83
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
*Toluol, pure	gal.	5.75	— 6.00
*Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	5.50	— 5.75
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylol	gal.	.35	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.45	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	— 1.10
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Acid Red	lb.	1.30	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Auramine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Congo Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Direct Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	3.25	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.90	— 3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 5.25
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Fuchsine Crystals	lb.	7.00	—15.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	11.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Magenta	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.40
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.25	— 4.25
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.50	— 4.75
Soluble Blue	lb.	7.50	—12.50
Sulphur Black	lb.	.42	— .60
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.30	— 2.75
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .65
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.60	— 2.50
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	.60	— .90
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.85
Wool Orange	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Victoria Green	lb.	13.00	—16.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.75	— 8.25
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Seed	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	— .59
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Aleppey	lb.	.10¼	— .11¼
Pubna	lb.	.08½	— .09½
China	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	42.00	—46.00
Chips	lb.	.06	— .07
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	36.00	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.02½	— .03¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Liquid	lb.	.11½	— .14½
Tablet	lb.	.11½	— .13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.20	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	.38	— .40
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24½	— .25½
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15½	— .16¾
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine Extract	lb.	.14	— .18
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .24
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	— .12
Contract	lb.	.09	— .10½
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.65	— .70
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15¼	— .16¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	64.00	—70.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	94.00	—98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls	lb.	.02¾—	.03¼
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	— —	—
Clarified	lb.	— —	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.09¾—	.11
Common	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.22½—	.24½
No. 2	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½—	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 —	.03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 —	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05¼—	.06¼
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— —	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½—	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 —	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10 —	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 —	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.11 —	1.15
*Domestic, prime	gal.	1.00 —	1.02
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00 —	95.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.23 —	.25
*English	lb.	.24 —	.26
German	lb.	— —	—
Neutral	lb.	— —	—
Horse	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30 —	2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.85 —	1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50 —	1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Menhaden, Light, strained	gal.	1.08 —	1.10
Yellow, bleached	gal.	— —	1.10
White, bleached, winter	gal.	— —	1.12
*Northern, crude	gal.	— —	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	— —	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.90 —	3.05
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.85 —	2.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.75 —	2.85
Dark	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00 —	2.25
Oleo Oil	lb.	22 —	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 —	.85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00 —	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Saponified	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Sod Oil	lb.	.11 —	.12
*Sperm, bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.15
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.10
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.10
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 —	.23½
Double pressed	lb.	.24 —	.24½
Triple pressed	lb.	.25½—	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
*Prime	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.15 —	1.20
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.20 —	1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	— —	.30
Cases	lb.	— —	.31
No. 3	lb.	.28½—	.29½
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.18⅞—	.18½
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	— —	.18
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.19⅜—	.19½
Tanks	lb.	.18¾—	.19
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	22.32 —	22.52
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½—	.19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	— —	.18
Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21 —	.22
*White	lb.	— —	—
*Winter, yellow	lb.	— —	.22¼
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.37 —	1.38
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.38 —	1.39
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.39 —	1.40
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.40 —	1.41
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.10 —	3.25
*Foots	lb.	.38 —	.40

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.32 —	.33
*Benin	lb.	.30 —	.31
*Niger	lb.	.29 —	.30
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —	—
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	— —	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	— —	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54 —	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— —	—
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	— —	1.75
Blown	gal.	1.75 —	1.85
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35 —	.40
Second	gal.	.42 —	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	2.50 —	2.75
*Imported	gal.	— —	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33 —	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25 —	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 —	.30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 —	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 —	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.45 —	.45½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.40 —	.42½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.32 —	.35½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50 —	4.75
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal bbls.	13.50 —	14.00
Rosin, com., to g'd	80-bbl.	6.75 —	6.80

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.73 —	.75
Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	.72
V. S. O.	lb.	.73 —	.75
Fine Orange	lb.	.65 —	.70
Second Orange	lb.	.61 —	.65
T. N.	lb.	.59 —	.60
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.59 —	.60
Button	lb.	— —	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	— —	.54
Bone, dry	lb.	— —	.64

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—47.50
Columbia		—	—48.50
New Orleans	ton	47.00	—49 00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	57.00	—58.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.75
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.13

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.10 —	.11
Caracas	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Hayti	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Maracaibo	lb.	.20 —	.22
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾—	.13

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

Imported Potato Starch Duty Paid	lb.	.12 —	.12¾
Domestic Potato Starch	lb.	— —	.12
Potato Dextrine white or canary	lb.	.15½—	.16
Corn Dextrine white or yellow, spot	lb.	.07½—	.08
Buffalo Corn Starch	lb.	— —	.0514
Globe Pearl Starch	lb.	— —	.04¾
Globe British Gum	lb.	— —	.06½

*REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War bu'le	Gal. eral	Ner
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Confectioners A	7.35	7.35	—	7.35	7.35
Standard Gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

* Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	— —	.95
Light, strained	gal.	1.08 —	1.10
Yellow, bleached	gal.	— —	1.10
White, bleached, winter	gal.	— —	1.12
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.90 —	3.05
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.85 —	2.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.75 —	2.85
Dark	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00 —	2.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Saponified	lb.	— —	.17½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 —	.23½
Double pressed	lb.	.24 —	.24½

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No 1, bbls.	lb	— —	.30
No. 3	lb.	.28½—	.29½
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls	lb.	.18⅜—	.18½
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	— —	.18
Cochin bbls.	lb.	.19⅜—	.19½
Tanks	lb.	.18¾—	.19
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½—	.18¾
Refined, barrels	lb.	22.32 —	22.52
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	— —	.18
Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	.21 —	.22
*White	gal.	— —	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —	.22¼
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.37 —	1.38
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.38 —	1.39
*Olive, denatured	lb.	3.10 —	3.25
*Foots	lb.	.38 —	.4
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.32 —	.33
*Niger	lb.	.29 —	.30
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —	—
Peanut, edible	gal.	— —	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	— —	1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	— —	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	2 50 —	2.75
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18½—	.18¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.18 —	.19
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16½
House	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Brown	lb.	.15¼—	.16
Yellow, grease, stearine	lb.	.16½—	.17
White, grease, stearine	lb.	.18 —	.18½
Lard, City	lb.	25.95 —	26.05
Compound	lb.	.22½—	.23½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27½—	.28½
Oleo	lb.	— —	.18¾
Tallow, edible	lb.	— —	.17¼
City Fancy	lb.	— —	.17
Choice Country	lb.	— —	.17

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	— —	.18
City Fancy	lb.	— —	.17½
Prime Packers	lb.	.17¼—	.17½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	— —	.17½
"A" White	lb.	— —	.17¼
"B" White	lb.	.16½—	.16¾
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Brown	lb.	.12¼—	.13½
Bone	lb.	.13¾—	.14
House	lb.	.15 —	.15¼
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.20 —	.20½
Lard	lb.	.26¾—	.27

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Feb. 16 to Feb. 22, 1918—Exports for month of December

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID—
200 pounds various
ALBUMEN—
22,000 pounds
BARK—
4,000 pounds various
BEANS—
14,240 pounds vanilla
11,160 pounds vanilla
3,480 pounds vanilla
14,400 pounds vanilla
BENZOL—
100 pounds
CASEIN—
22 500 pounds
CASSIA—
40,000 pounds
30,500 pounds
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
1,300 pounds
CUTTLEFISH BONE—
600 pounds
500 pounds
300 pounds
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
30,200 pounds indigo
250 gallons orchil liquor
ERGOT—
7,080 pounds
ESSENTIAL OILS—
25,250 pounds various
13,500 pounds various
6,500 pounds various
2,900 pounds various
4,500 pounds various
8,200 pounds various
1,800 pounds geranium
2,200 pounds petitgrain
600 pounds rose
200 pounds rose
FLOWERS—
200 pounds arnica
695 pounds saffron
4,020 pounds lavender
15,510 pounds marjoram
GUMS—
147 pounds chicle
41,180 pounds arabic
64,900 pounds arabic
332,000 pounds arabic
86,840 pounds arabic
154,000 pounds arabic
GLYCERIN—
12,800 pounds
HERBS—
1,200 pounds various
KOLA NUTS—
1,200 pounds
LEAVES—
10,500 pounds laurel
3 900 pounds savory
13,000 pounds senna
LITHYOL—
200 pounds
MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
1,500 pounds drugs
2,650 pounds medicine
OILS—
1,904 gallons edible olive
1,500 gallons Newfoundland codliver
1,200 pounds rapeseed
700 pounds lemon grass
100 pounds jesmine
300 pounds linaloe
300 pounds lime
150 pounds expressed lime
250 gallons olive
3,500 gallons olive
OPIUM—
800 pounds
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
178,852 pounds
2,900,149 pounds
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
115,500 pounds
ROOTS—
6,440 pounds ginger
10,000 pounds ginger
4,500 pounds belladonna
ROSE WATER—
500 pounds
500 pounds
SEEDS—
28,600 bushels flaxseed
10,300 pounds dill
53,790 pounds cumin
25,200 pounds foenugreek
1,000 pounds various
1,331 bushels castor
1,036 bushels castor
558 bushels castor
4,950 pounds caraway
SHELLAC—
25,841 pounds
SPICES—
38,160 pounds cloves
9,220 pounds cloves
SPONGES—
50 pounds
TAMARINDS—
5,000 pounds
TARTAR, CRUDE—
756,475 pounds
325,985 pounds
344,905 pounds
271,730 pounds
WAX, BEES—
1,435 pounds
ZINC OXIDE—
1,000 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
59,600 pounds, France
CAMPHOR, REFINED—
1,000 pounds, Cuba
1,000 pounds, Brazil
CASSIA—
512 pounds, Jamaica
622 pounds, British West Indies
2,283 pounds, Cuba
3,083 pounds, San Domingo
4,625 pounds, Argentina
12,602 pounds, Brazil
2,821 pounds, British Guiana
11,707 pounds, Venezuela
639 pounds, Canary Islands
INDIGO, NATURAL—
620 pounds, Greece
OILS—
776 gallons flaxseed, Brazil
12 gallons edible olive, Honduras
5 gallons edible olive, Hayti
250 pounds lemon, Cuba
OPIUM—
286 pounds, Chile
PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—
334,000 pounds, British South Africa
4,604 pounds, British India
9,441 pounds, Straits Settlements
PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
298,291 pounds, British South Africa
57,020 pounds, Philippine Islands
68,550 pounds, Australia
303,520 pounds, China
197,073 pounds, Venezuela
66,188 pounds, Peru
73,691 pound, Colombia
193,195 pounds, Chile
33,920 pounds, Brazil
ROOTS—
30 pounds ginger, Dutch Guiana
SPONGES—
20 pounds, China
147 pounds, British India
178 pounds, Australia
31 pounds, Philippine Islands
VANILLA BEANS—
7.167 pounds, France
367 pounds, Cuba
1,100 pounds, Argentina
376 pounds, Chile
VEGETABLE WAX—
22,400 pounds, Dutch East Indies
ZINC OXIDE—
110 pounds, Dutch West Indies
3,640 pounds, San Domingo
13.440 pounds, Argentina
7,051 pounds, Brazil
200 pounds, Bolivia
2,931 pounds, Chile
243 pounds, Colombia

B. T. BABBITT CO. ABSORBED

S. W. Eckman, New York sales manager of the Mendelson Corporation, well-known manufacturers of caustic soda, bleaching powder, and lye, has bought entire control of B. T. Babbitt, Inc., from Mrs. L. Babbitt Hyde. The Babbitt Company was capitalized at $3,000,000 and ever since its organization in 1836 had been a family property. There will be no radical changes in the conduct of either business, it was announced, and each will continue to manufacture and market independently the line of commodities for which it has become noted.

Following the purchase of the new property, Mr. Eckman was chosen president to succeed Mrs. Hyde. No successors have yet been announced to fill the places of the other retiring Babbitt company officials, Archibald E. Reed, vice-president; Arthur Hacker, treasurer, and C. E. McGown, sales manager.

Mr. Eckman has been closely associated with the recent development of the Babbitt business. In 1910 he was engaged by the company to investigate trade opportunities in South America and in other foreign countries, and was later appointed export manager. Then he developed the company's premium business and shortly afterward became general sales manager, resigning two years ago to go to the Mendelson Corporation as New York sales manager. He is a member of the New York bar and a graduate of the New York University Law School.

NATIONAL ANILINE'S INCREASE IN CAPITAL

The National Aniline & Chemical Co. of New York has certified to the Secretary of State that it has increased its capital from $20,939,450 to $25,504,650.

New Incorporations

Hansen, Olsen & Co., Manhattan, capital $20,000. Paints and varnishes. H. J. Hansen, O. Olsen, W. Ferguson, 27 Cedar street, New York City.

Nutro-Pyro Corp., Manhattan, capital $50,000. Tooth powder and paste. L. Bugbee, J. and L. Rueff-Jordan, 402 Audubon avenue, New York City.

The Sirrus Corp, Manhattan, capital $50,000. Toilet preparations. M. C. Monroe, M. C. Clark, M. Mason, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Products Trading Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Dyes and chemicals. H. Parkus, F. Mendelssohn, M. Levy, 3,905 Broadway, New York City.

American Yarn Dyeing and Bleaching Co., Passaic, N. J., capital $25,000. Alfred Arfstorm, Vern Glass, Louis Wallisch, Passaic, N. J.

Williams Chemical Corp., Dover, Del., capital $10,000,000. William A. Rogers, Philip L. Nieser, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York City.

Diamond Chemical Co., Utica, N. Y., capital $7,000. Manufacture and composition of drugs, medicines and chemicals. Howard J. Willett, Frank A. Morrow and Herbert H. Hill, all of Utica, N. Y.

Dr. Meyer Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill., capital $10,000. Arno Meyer, Robert V. Tadt and John Jay.

India Products Co, Manhattan, capital $30,000. Drugs, chemicals and spices. E. F. and E. Groeniger, B. Bernbaum, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Federal Soap Corp., Manhattan, capital $30,000. R. K. Dehler, A. H. Rees, C. W. Harlow, 150 Nassau street, New York City.

C. & S. Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. J. H. Weinberg, J. Cassell, C. E. Benoit, 19 Cedar street, New York City.

A shipment of Swiss dyes has arrived, after an interval of several months. More than 35,000 pounds of colors were included in the present shipment, with a foreign market value of probably $100,000. The goods were consigned to the N. Y. Color & Chemical Co., the American Dyewood Co., F. Bredt & Co., Geisenheimer & Co. and others.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS.* in this publication, *all classifications,* is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS
No. 3 Park Place New York

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904

EARNINGS OF UNITED DRUG COMPANY

The net profits of the United Drug Company for the year ended December 31 last were $3,156,006. The net profits for the 11 months ended December 31, 1916, were $2,014,809. The report for the year ended December 31, 1917, compares with the 11 months ended December 31, 1916, as follows:

	12 mos. end. Dec. 31, 1917	11 mos. end. Dec. 31, 1916
Net sales	$40,716,289	$33,404,866
Gross profits	13,884,097	11,127,856
Merchandise profit	3,915,659	3,070,481
Other income	48,101	131,808
Total income	3,963,760	3,202,289
Depreciation Tax etc.	807,753	571,052
Extraordinary write-off	.....	616,427
Net profit	3,156,007	2,014,810

DRUG & CHEMICAL CLUB ELECTION

The annual meeting of the Drug and Chemical Club was held in the club rooms at 100 William street, on February 21st, for the election of members to the board of governors. The polls were open for two hours and upon closing, the election of the following was announced: Albert L. Stearns, Raymond E. Jones, Charles F. Noyes, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Frank P. Cheesman and Otto E. Schaefer.

The election is for a period of three years terminating February 21st, 1921. The board of governors will meet Thursday for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year.

NEW $60,000,000 GOVERNMENT PLANT

President Wilson has signed an order authorizing the construction of a power dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala., as part of the $60,000,000 project for a government plant there for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen for use in the manufacture of munitions and fertilizer.

Announcement that the government would spend approximately $60,000,000 at Muscle Shoals, which is on the Tennessee River, was also made, but details of the project were withheld.

Frank L. McCartney, formerly for many years with Sharp & Dohme, but during the past two years manager of the Albodon Company, has been appointed Captain, Sanitary Corps, National Army, and will be stationed at the Medical Supply Depot, New York City. He has been prominent in pharmaceutical circles during the last ten years. He is ex-chairman of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Drug Trade Section, and is at this time president of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Captain McCartney has been granted leave of absence by The Albodon Company for the duration of the war.

More than $5,000,000 worth of fertilizer mixtures are said to be tied up in Baltimore and its vicinity awaiting cars for shipment. Manufacturers say that a month of valuable time was lost to the fertilizer factories through embargoes and lack of fuel and that there is a distinct possibility of a fertilizer shortage with the consequent lessening of the expected harvest next fall.

The Barrett Co., in the year ended December 31, 1917, is estimated to have earned $21 a share after all charges and taxes on the $17,725,000 of common stock outstanding. This compares with $32 a share in 1916 on $11,298,200 of common stock.